Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.……WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1857.……NO. 19.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor…A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,…………$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,………3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,…………		$1 00
Do.	do.	2	insertions,…………	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do …………	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change…………	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do……do……do…………	7 00
Do.	do.	12	do……do……do…………	12 00
Do.	do.	6	do….renewed weekly…………	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do……do……do…………	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DENTIST!

J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.

All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.

Oct. 10th, 1856. 30-8w—15-tf

JAS. L. CORBETT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

JAMES O. BOWDEN.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,

AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.

ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

LAW NOTICE.

M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.

MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.

Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.

July 25, 1856---tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each,	$ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,	150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,	150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums,	150 00
Upper or under ditto, each,	75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,	5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*,	2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve,	$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth,	50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church

Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.

Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.

SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.

TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.

Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq. Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to

M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.

August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been apppointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.

Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.

Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHN A. NEWKIRK.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

3,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS to suit purchasers. Between Island and Harrison Creeks, in the county of New Hanover, on accommodating term. Good Landings and a plenty of Water at all seasons of the year. There are eight tasks of Turpentine and several hundred acres of valuable farming land, mostly Swamp lands, and well Timbered with White Oak, Red Oak, Ashe and Hickory with an under growth of Prickly Ashe. The improvements are a good two story Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Stables and Crib. Any person desirous of examining the lands can do so by calling on, or making application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN COWAN,
R. H. COWAN,
J. L. MEARES.

Dec. 4, 1856. 175-1w—14-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856--36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.

All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.

I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.

REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.

Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.---3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILL-WRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principle and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.

The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.

W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.

On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.

Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.

Oct. 10—6-6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22---50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having duly qualified as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Joseph Newkirk, at the December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons to present their accounts, and demands of every kind, for payment, within the time prescribed by law, and requests all persons indebted to his testator, to make payment to him without delay.

Dec. 19.—16 4t. H. NEWKIRK.

PACK DOGS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address

SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-3m*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Streklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.

Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.

Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-6t.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of New Hanover.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1856.
Margaret Anderson *vs.* John Q. Anderson.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Q. Anderson, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John Q. Anderson to appear, plead, answer or demur to the said petition, at the next term of this Court, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him.

Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, C. S. C.

Jan. 2, 1857. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 18-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. New Hanover County.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856.

W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD

Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.

P. M. WALKER.

Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Onslow County.

Superior Court of Law, November Term, 1856.
Christian Williams *vs.* Joseph Williams.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph Williams, the defendant, is not a resident of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that the Clerk of the Superior Court of Law make publication in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for the said Joseph Williams to appear, answer, plead or demur, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness O. B. Sanders, Clerk of our Superior Court of Law for the County of Onslow, and State aforesaid, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1856.

Issued 2d day of December, 1856.

O. B. SANDERS, C. S. C.

Dec 12, 1856 [Pr. adv. $5] 15-6w

MR. JOHN A. BREEDEN.—Sir:—You will hereby take notice, that on the 24th day of January, 1857, at the office of Wilmot G. Desassure in Broad Street, in the City of Charleston, and State of South Carolina, we shall proceed to take the depositions of Robert Q. Pinckney, Jr., Stephen E. Pelot and others, to be read in evidence in a suit depending in the Superior Court of Law, of Columbus County, wherein we are Plaintiffs and you are Defendants, where and when you can attend if you think proper. Respectfully,

WATTERS & WALKER,
Dec. 20th, 1856. by their Attorney R. S. FRENCH.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Columbus County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.
Watters & Walker, *vs.* John A Breeden.

ON motion of Plaintiffs by their Counsel, they have leave to take the deposition of Robert Q. Pinckney, Stephen E. Pelot and others, to be read in evidence upon the trial of this cause. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that twenty days notice of the time and place of taking said deposition be served on Robert E. Troy, Esq., counsel for defendant. It is further ordered that publication of the time and place of taking said deposition, be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal for four weeks, and that the said notice served on Robert E. Troy, Esq., and publication made as aforesaid, shall be sufficient notice in order that the depositions may be read.

A true copy from the minutes.

THOMAS L. VAIL, C. S. C.

Dec. 26th, 1886. (Pr. adv. $6 80) 14-4w.

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.

In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND. Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.

There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.

This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.

As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.

We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.

Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.

The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.

For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.

ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.

Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf

☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

FRESH ARRIVALS PER SCHR. R. W. BROWN, from New York. 25 bags Green Rio Coffee; 50 boxes Extra Cheese; 2 bags Pepper; 1 do. Ginger; 10 Boxes of S. W. Collins' Axes; 5 boxes of D. Simmons, do.; 10 bbls. Mess Pork. Low for cash, at

Dec. 19. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

OVERSEER WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, bringing good testimonials of character, can find employment, at fair wages, in above capacity, by applying to the subscriber, on his plantation, in Brunswick county. JOHN H. HILL.

N. B.—One acquainted with the culture of Rice and Turpentine would be preferred.

Nov. 29.—71-12t—14-tf [Commercial copy.]

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,

TO act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.

Dec. 26th 17-12t

Schools.

NOTICE.--The Female School will commence its 4th Session on Monday the 5th day of January next, under the Superintendence of Miss E. G. SMITH, Principal, a lady of fine acquirementes, and long experience. She having taught the last three Sessions, and given general satisfaction, we hope to receive general patronage from the surrounding country. Board can be obtained in the best of families for eight dollars per month.

Tuition for Primary branches…………	$ 7 00
Middle course…………	10 00
Highest…………	15 00

Pencilling and Painting in water colors $5 each.

J. B. B. MONK, President.

Dec. 19th, 1856 16-tf

MALE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.
STRICKLANDSVILLE, DUPLIN CO., N. C.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE NEXT SESSION will open on the 5th of January, and continue five months. Board can be had with the Principal and others. For particulars, address the Principal. Terms as heretofore. W. K. DEVANE,
President of Board of Trustees.

I. PETERSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 19.—16-t15J.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS School commences its first session on Monday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value of an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.

Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.

Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in all particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.

TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS:

Primary Department,…………	$10 00
Higher English Branches,…………	12 50
Classical Department,…………	15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,….	10 00
Incidental expenses for this department,………	2 50

Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month.

Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.

D. J. MIDDLETON,
Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees.

Sept. 19, 1856. 3-tf.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE NEXT Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, January 2d, 1857.

The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to a *substantial and ornamental education*. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure Instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no Institution in the country, in everything necessary to a complete Education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

Dec. 19, 1856. 16-4t.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.

He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.

The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.

The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.

The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.

REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.

Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.

☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR 1857.

TO PLACE THE "WEEKLY EXPRESS" before a wider circle of readers, it will in future be published upon the cash system.

With the cash plan, its price will be reduced to a rate which will enable all who wish to obtain it to do so at the price of the cheapest of the widely circulated papers of New York.

The "WEEKLY EXPRESS" will contain in addition to the usual political, general news, miscellaneous, and other reading matter of an agreeable family paper, the New York Markets, stock and money markets together with the Cattle Markets of the country, and such foreign markets as are of general interest.

TERMS.

Single Copies…………	$ 2 per annum.
Three Copies…………	$ 5 "
Five Copies…………	$ 8 "
Ten Copies…………	$12 "

TWENTY COPIES to one address, $20, AND AN EXTRA COPY TO THE GETTER UP OF THE CLUB. Twenty copies or over to the address of each subscriber, $1,20.

Specimens sent, free, upon application, to any address, and as many as may be wanted.

To Clergymen, the Weekly will be sent for One Dollar per annum.

THE "SEMI-WEEKLY EXPRESS" has been reduced to THREE DOLLARS per annum, and will be supplied to Clubs upon the following terms:

Single Copies…………	$ 3 00 per annum.
Two Copies…………	$ 5 00 "
Five Copies…………	$11 25 "

The "DAILY EXPRESS," (Morning or Evening Edition, at the selection of the subscriber,) will hereafter be sent by mail at SIX DOLLARS per annum,--always payable in advance.

To enable all who prefer to judge the "EXPRESS" upon its merits for themselves, SPECIMEN COPIES will be sent FREE to any address upon application to

J. & E. BROOKS,
Corner Wall and Nassau streets, New York.

Jan. 2, 1857. 18-2t.

NEGROES.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to accommodate all NEGROES consigned to him. Building known as the OLD COUNTY JAIL, situated upon the corner of Second and Princess street.

A wall will be built around the whole lot, thus securing the NEGROES without close confinement.

Liberal cash advances made when required.

M. CRONLY,
Sept. 18, '56.—11-tf--3-tf. Broker and Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found

COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

ARE YOU SICK?

Then you can't be cured too soon. Don't delay until your complaint is incurable, and then mourn when it is too late. Four-fifths of all the diseases which people the churchyards, might be cured by Ayer's Catharctic Pills, if taken in season. Don't go dragging through the Spring, faint, sleepy and listless, because your blood is loaded with bile. Don't wear the Headache, Heartburn, and their kindred disorder, because your stomach is foul. Don't parade yourself around the world covered with Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin because your system wants cleaning. Don't show yourself about, lean, haggard, all caved in, because your stomach and bowels need strengthening into healthy action. Ayer's Pills set these things right as surely as water quenches fire. They purify the body and blood, and restore their functions into healthy activity which you can feel as quick as they are taken. They are the one great medical wonder of this age, recognized by all who know their virtues, and many thousands know them. Take the CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and the PILLS for all derangements requiring a purgative medicine.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.

Nov. 28th, 1856—13-2m

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.

The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.

JAMES DARBY.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—13-tf

Coffee.

A Brazil correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives an interesting sketch of the history of this universal beverage, so popular among all nations, whether civilized or semi-civilized, which have become acquainted with its properties. Wherever it has gained a foothold, its advance has been sure. It has never made a retrograde movement, though assailed by ecclesiastical bodies, or by colleges of physicians of every school. Mohammedan Muftis thundered anathemas against it more than three centuries ago; the wittiest writers of the Court of Louis XIV. squibbed it. The illustious Dr. Murray (allopathic) reproaches coffee, when indulged in too freely, with producing vertigo, trembling of the limbs, cutaneous eruptions on the face, hysterics, hypochondria, &c. Hunnemann, the great high priest of homeopathy, accuses it even of causing the decline of the German (his own) race.

Coffee is a native of Abyssinia, and not of Arabia, as many believe, and abounds in the province of Kaffa, whence it derives its name. The coffee-tree was not transplanted from Abyssinia into Asia until the fifteenth century, when it culture was begun in Arabia Felix, where, in the environs of Mocha, it grows to perfection. The western world learned the use of coffee from the Orientals; but how the Orientals learned to use it is a difficult question to solve.—An Arabian author of the fifteenth century records that it was a Mufti of Aden, who, in the ninth century, was the first to use coffee. At this epoch it was already known in Persia, where common tradition ascribes its discovery to one Mollah Chadelly, a pious Musselman, who was much troubled by drowsiness during his nocturnal meditations. He invoked Mohammed to come to his aid, who caused his faithful Mollah to meet with a goatherd, who led him to a coffee-tree, and informed him that whenever his goat ate of the berry of that tree, they passed the whole night wide awake, leaping and capering.

The devout Mollah prepared an infusion of the berry, which, after drinking, gave him for the whole night a most delectable state of sleeplessness. He made known his discovery, which was adopted by all the dervishes and doctors of the land, and the new beverage rapidly became popular over the whole Orient. There are other versions of the discovery of the use of coffee as a beverage. It is believed that the dervishes learned this means of overcoming sleep from the Canobite Christians of Thebes and Ethiopia, who adopted the practice of drinking coffee. The Mohammedan priests soon became enemies of the new beverage, however, as it led the people to forsake the mosques and flock to the coffee houses, and they hurled the fiercest anathemas against it, but without avail.

Before the seventeenth century, coffee was only known by name in France, and it did not become fashionable until Solomon Aga, the Turkish ambassador to the Court of Louis XIV, gave an *eclat* to coffee by offering it to the high-born dames of the realm. Curiosity and vanity led them to the Aga's residence, where he received them with Oriental magnificence, and coffee was the rage. About the same time it became a favorite in Vienna, the method of its preparation having been learned from some Turks captured in battle. Twenty years before, it was introduced into England by a British merchant, returned from Constantinople. In France, the coffee house became exceedingly popular, and notwithstanding the immense quantities of wine drank in France, there is probably no country, except Turkey and the United States, so thoroughly given to coffee. Tea is hardly known outside of the great cities. A significant index of the universal use of coffee, is the fact that what we call a tea-spoon, the French invariably call a *coffee*-spoon.

Up to the eighteenth century all the coffee which was consumed in Europe came from Arabia, but in 1699 the Dutch introduced the plant into Batavia, where it grew to perfection, and in 1710 a plant was sent to the botanical gardens of Amsterdam, where it flourished. An off shoot was presented to Louis XIV, who sent it to the Jardin des Plants, and it became the ancestor of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies; the French Government succeeded, in 1820, in introducing it into Martinique.

It is uncertain when the coffee plant was carried to Brazil, but nowhere has its growth and cultivation been so extensive and rapid. There are merchants living, who saw the first small cargo shipped from Rio Janeiro, and now that port is the largest coffee mart in the werld. The exports from that port for the year ending June 30, 1855, were 2,352,284 bags, (of 160 pounds Portuguese,) nearly one-half of which immense amounts came to the United States. Good "old washed Rio" coffee is said to be equal to the best of Java.

Chess in Wheat.

It is a settled principle of vegetable and animal life, that like produces like, consequently, that if you sow wheat you will reap wheat, if you sow oats your product will be oats, and if you sow cheat your product will be chess. Now, wheat is essentially different in every particular from cheat, different in its berry, different in its stalk, as anybody can see by examination, and therefore they are in their nature altogether opposite. Moreover, if wheat produces cheat under certain circumstances, under other circumstances cheat would re-produce wheat. This, I believe, is not pretended, although some of the advocates of that doctrine contend that, if sown, it will produce timothy, an idea no more absurd than the other. By this same class of persons it is also alleged that cheat will not reproduce itself, a manifest error which anybody can disprove who will try the experiment. The true reason why cheat is found in such large quantities in some fields is, that it is either mixed with the seed itself, or in the earth in which the wheat is to be sown. Sometimes we think we have clean seed, but examine closely, and almost always some grains of the filthy weed are found.—Again, when our wheat is cleaned on the barn floor whatever seed of cheat may be blown from it by the fanning mill is mixed with the straw and carried to the barnyard or the stable, where it lies until spring, and as very few farmers take the trouble of throwing up their manure that it may ferment, but haul it out directly upon their fields, it remains there to produce its seed in due time, and curse their future crops.—Again, when by any of these unhappy causes, which so often destroy the hopes of the farmer, the wheat crop is injured or destroyed, the chess plant, which, if surrounded by strong and healthy wheat plants, would make but a small and feeble growth, strike, its roots downward, and bring forth its seed upward, and spreading itself far and wide, assumes the place of its unfortunate rival. The result of one seed thus accidentally dropped, is soon seen through the whole field. The remedy is this—clean seed, clean fields, and well-rotted manure; add to this deep plowing and sub-soiling, to prevent winter killing, and my word for it, your wheat will cease turning into cheat.

Favor Brought by Kissing.

The Keekuk *Gate City* relates an adventure of Mr. Ed. H., who was lying in wait to see his love-queen one dark night. He was disliked by the "cruel parents" of Miss Rosa, and had to wait till they went to bed. Rosa thought her parents never would rise. But after a while the Dr. sought his night cap, and Rosa slipped off into the back parlor and sat down in the dark. Her mother, thinking all others had gone to bed, lighted a lamp, turned off the gas, and went up stairs to bed. But while she was standing in the hall, at the head of the stairs, she heard a gentle rap on the door. Fearing that the wind would blow out her only light, she thoughtfully sat it down in the hall, and descended to the door by its uncertain light. As she threw open the door, in rushed Ed., and seizing her in his arms, began such a siege of kissing as prevented her crying out for aid. Poor Ed. did not discover his error until he had called her his darling Rosa about ninety times, and received upon his face a blow in exchange for each kiss. But hearing himself called an impertinent villain, he incontinently fled the house, as greatly chagrined as Mrs. P. was angry. Whether his devotion or persistency won the mother to his favor, is not stated, but Ed. and Rosa were shortly married, with the full consent of the parents.

Too Expensive a Luxury.

In prudent Boston, says the Home Journal, for the last year, (and it was Leap Year, too!) there have been twenty per cent. less of marriages than for the year before, and on this fact the Albany Evening Journal talks thus sensibly:

That shrine to love and marriage is crushingly draped with silks at from three dollars to fifteen dollars a yard—it is festooned with laces at prices to cause lockjaw to hear it—expensive diamond jewelry flashes through the meshes of the *point d'Alencoms* at every part—silver plate, paved thick upon leases of "genteel residences," supports the altar—and milliner's bills for every purchaseable luxury and necessary, more terrible than the bills of vultures, litter the base of it, as votive leaves to the frost-spirit circle the oak in autumn. What effect has this profanation of the shrine of marriage on the young men of Boston, who would fain bring to it their personal offerings?

Those statisticians can see it and hear it. The current of masculine marriageable humanity sets right by without stopping. Great sighs heaved from the bottom of prudent but hopeless hearts, are all that is given to hymen. Young artists, young artisans, young doctors, merchants' clerks, lawyers of more youth than clientage, yet all out of debt, and earning comfortable and honorable subsistence *for one*, according to the scale of 1856, pass by quickly—alarmed by the evidences of the inexorable conditions attached to reputable marriage in these evil days of competition in social display.

Marriage is becoming a luxury to men in the United States. The cost of provisions, the wages of labor, the rent of dwellings, the cost of necessaries and of luxuries, added to the unrelenting pressure upon people in respectable society, to dress richly and furnish showily, make the inevitable price of a family far out of reach of the salaries and incomes of most of the young. Of the effect on the morals and character of a State in which wedlock is prohibited, it is unnecessary to enlarge. By reading or by travel, we are all familar with it in France and in Austria. Prudence and custom forbid marriage in the former country, where there is not assured income sufficient to maintain its wants and social pretensions. In the latter, the armed law holds asunder from the relations of husband and wife, couples who do not possess property guaranties that their children shall not become a burthen to the State. In all ranks of its society income is the marriage cement of love.

Marriage may as effectually be prohibited by the expense of military-ware and house-furnishing, as by a police regulation. If those modern Athenian statisticians will stand with their note-books beside their marriage altars for two years to come, they will have to record a steadily diminishing worship at the shrine. If old maidhood be, as many say, an evil, the penalty of general repudiation of cotton dress goods, and a scare of gingham, will be pain in every house where there are daughters. Does it not behoove all mothers—all good mothers—to imitate individually, if not in concert, the wise conduct of the Belgic women of Brussels "Upper-Tendom?" The "Retrenchment Society" has been organized to make economy fashionable. Its weekly meetings receive reports of superfluities dispensed with, and discuss the feasibility of further curtailments in household and personal expenses. Its members are mothers, and these their labors are for the purpose of saving marriage to their grown up daughters, by making it practicable for those young men whose capital is disproportioned to their industry and integrity.

O for a restoration of gingham and prints! Is there no deliverance from the silken web of evil which French looms weave for us?

The Forged Will.

Mr. Warren, the lawyer mentioned in the following anecdote, is Samuel Warren, Esq., author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and other books. He related the story to a gentleman of New York, who furnished it to the Evening Post:

A few years since, a man of high respectability was tried in England on a charge of forging a will, in which it was discovered he had an indirect interest to a large amount. Mr. Warren was the associate prosecuting attorney, and the case was tried before Lord Denman.

The prisoner being arraigned and the formalities gone through with, the prosecutor, placing his thumb over the seal, held up the will and demanded of the prisoner if he had seen the testator sign that instrument, to which he promptly answered he had.

"And did you sign it at his request as subscribing witness?"

"I did."

"Was it sealed with *red* or *black* wax?"

"With red wax."

"Did you see him seal it with red wax?"

"I did."

"Where was the testator when he signed and sealed this will?"

"In his bed."

"Pray, how long a piece of wax did he use?"

"About three or four inches long."

"Who gave the testator this piece of wax?"

"I did."

"Where did you get it?"

"From his desk."

"How did he light that piece of wax?"

"With a candle."

"where did that piece of candle come from?"

"I got it out of a cupboard in his room."

"How long was that piece of candle?

"Perhaps four or five inches long."

"Who lit that piece of candle?"

"I lit it."

"With what?"

"With a match."

"Where did you get that match?"

"On the mantel-shelf in the room."

Here Warren paused, and fixing his large deep blue eyes upon the prisoner, he held the will up above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and said in a solemn, measured tone:

"Now, sir, upon your solemn oath, you saw the testator sign that will—he signed it in his bed—at his request you signed it as a subscribing witness—you saw him seal it—it was with wax he sealed it—a piece of wax, two, three or four inches long—he lit that wax with a piece of candle which you procured for him from a cupboard—you lit that candle by a match which you found on the mantle-shelf?"

"I did."

"Once more, sir—upon your solemn oath, *you did?*"

"I did!!"

"My Lord—IT'S A WAFER!!"

A CURIOUS MAP.—There is in the State library a curious French map, having an imprint, of which the following is a translation:

United States of Am.
with the Islands Royale
New Foundland, St. John, Acadia, &c.
1785
Paris Delamarche, Rue du foin
St. Jacques au college de Maitre Gervais.

We also translate the following endorsement found on this map:

Ten other new States are forming in the country comprised between the Lake of the Woods, the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi, named Western Territory.

Names of these ten States, which, with the old, will make twenty-four: Silvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Arsenistpia, Metropotamia, Illinoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamnia, Pelisypia.

Can anybody tell where the Frenchman got the idea that ten new States were to be formed with such euphonius names, out of the Territory which he describes?—*Albany Argus.*

About the last Know-Nothing Effort.

Col. Marshall made an effort the other day to have the rules suspended in order to introduce a bill to repeal the naturalization laws. The motion failed—89 against 92—although the mass of the Black Republican party voted with the Know-Nothings. So ends Know-Nothingism. They will never command such a vote again. It is the most respectable failure they will ever make.—[*Louisville Democrat.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1857.

☞ Our Duplin county patrons will have an opportunity of settling all their dues to the *Journal* office during next County Court week, the 3d Monday of the present month. A. L. Price will attend said Court for that purpose. We hope our friends will avail themselves of this opportunity to meet him at that time prepared to square up for old scores and renew their subscriptions.

Coal and Iron.

The Fayetteville *Observer* of Monday contains an editorial article calling attention to the great influence of coal and iron in promoting the growth and developement of a State, as shown from the example of Pennsylvania, which of all the old States of the Atlantic Seaboard, alone holds her own, and actually gains upon her sister States, and this owing mainly to the developement of her mineral resources. Previous to such developement by the construction of canals and railroads, to carry the products of the mines to market, Pennsylvania was retrograding in the scale of States. New York had passed her and was rapidly increasing her distance; even the new State of Ohio threatened to pass her at the next census. But before the time for the taking of that census had arrived, the effect of the public improvements penetrating the mining regions began to be felt; and, instead of decay and retrogression, progress became the order of the day. The census of 1850 showed that Pennsylvania had taken a fresh start and was not merely holding her own but gaining upon her rivals and compeers. With little foreign trade—little or no lake trade—no trade with the British Colonies such as Western New York enjoys, *still* Pennsylvania has actually, by virtue of her mineral resources, kept gaining upon the great and prosperous Empire State—gaining in relative wealth and population.—Let us bear this in mind.

Some ardent believers in the magnitude and value of our deposits of coal and iron in the Deep River country, contend that they are superior to those of Pennsylvania. Of course, much of this must be conjecture. It is enough for us to know that there *are* deposits there of a valuable character, and to an extent which is practically unlimited. Those best acquainted with such matters, say that these mines can be worked with profit, provided an avenue to market be supplied, and that the distance which the coal will have to be transported to a point of shipment, is not so great as to form any insuperable obstacle, not being as great as the Pennsylvania or Maryland deposits, now worked to advantage.

This is the state of the case. These deposits exist in North Carolina. They exist at a point conveniently accessible to tide water. They are awaiting developement by means of slackwater or railroad, or both. Will they be developed or not? This is a question for the Legislature to answer. Individuals are not able to construct the works without the additional assistance of the Legislature.

So far as the River is concerned, if properly improved and fulfilling the ends for which its improvement is designed, it would, we think, be preferable to a railroad, inasmuch as there would be no loading or unloading between the original point of shipment on the river, at the mines, and the final shipment on board a sea-going vessel bound for any northern or southern port. We think that coal could be carried at less rates per ton on slackwater, and open river navigation, than it could on any road. But we may be mistaken, and there are certainly advantages connected with a railroad which cannot be claimed for any inland navigation.

There are undoubtedly advantages and disadvantages connected with either project—the River improvement or the Railroad. Both will, in our opinion, be eventually built, and will then pay. The Reading Railroad and the Schuylkill Canal Company, are both taxed to their utmost capacity to bring down the coal of the Schuylkill region, and both these works are enormous in their own way. The Navigation labors under the disadvantage of being closed part of the year by ice, a disadvantage to which our work would not be subject.

We cannot but think that the especial friends of the Railroad or the Navigation will commit a great mistake if they permit themselves to be drawn into a position of antagonism, or be persuaded to run the schemes against each other as hostile and conflicting projects. No good to either, but much evil to both must be the result of such mistaken policy. Therefore do we sincerely trust that no such policy will be adopted.

We trust that we will not be understood as unfriendly to the railroad, or inclined to strike a side-blow at it, when we say that, although we desire the success of the road as well as of the navigation, yet if we felt that one or the other must be given up, and it depended upon us to say which one that should be, we would go for giving up the road rather than the river, if for no other reason, for the sufficient one that both State interest and State pride are interested in the river project. The State is already in so far that she cannot recede without loss. Her credit is involved in putting through this work, as it would certainly be humiliating for the State of North Carolina to be forced to let a company from another section of the Union take a great State work out of her hands, she having begun it. We don't believe anybody would like this work to be sold out of the hands of the State; and that must be the consequence unless the Legislature comes to the rescue.

This work, as we have before said, has been injured by a piddling, hand-to-mouth policy. The original estimate of $185,000 was about enough to bring it decently before the public—hardly more. If a million dollars had been said at once, and everything from the first done on a proper solid foundation from the first, as it must be at the last, we believe that the work would now be paying the interest on the State debt contracted for building it, as well as affording a fair return to individual stockholders, to say nothing of the great benefits it would be conferring upon the State. The errors of the past are the results of inexperience. States, companies, and individuals have, in most cases, to buy knowledge, and pay pretty dear for it too. All hands, in this case, have had to do so. It is certainly better to make use of this dearly bought experience than to spend time in criminations and recriminations. Above all it is desirable not to fall again into the errors of the past. Half doing anything is worse than not doing it at all. If the Legislature grants aid to this work it will be the dictate of wisdom and true economy to find out the full amount necessary to do it *well, thoroughly and at once*, or not at all. This we think all will admit.—We think it will *pay* to do so. We have no doubt of it.

REMOVAL OF A POSTMASEER IN ENGLAND.—It is rarely that a public officer in England is removed, especially a postmaster; yet we have before us an order from the Postmaster General of England for the removal of a postmaster in the county of Kent, on no other ground than that of being discourteous to those who had business with his office.

☞ The Commissioners have fixed the town tax on real estate for the ensuing year at 90 cents on the hundred dollars.

Thirty thousand passengers were carried last year by the steamships between Europe and the United States, including eastern and western passages.

The Dead of the Past Year.

Take the most favored countries, and at least one person out of forty dies every year. Out of every forty friends and acquaintances, one at least will drop from the circle. Such has been and such will be the course of events.

The great or the distinguished or the notorious persons who have gone from the stage of life, afford a fitting theme for the remarks of the editor or the reflections of the moralist. The mass of mankind are neither great nor distinguished, nor notorious; the great mass of human joy or sorrow is unknown to the public. It lies in the cool, sequestered vale of life. A passing thought, less of sorrow than of curiosity or speculation, may be awakened by the news that some distinguished individual has passed away; while in many a quiet home, for long years to come, the eyes of father or of mother will fill with tears should some otherwise trivial word or careless allusion recall the image of the loved and lost—a little babe perhaps, unknown beyond the home enlivened once by its childish prattle, and forgotten by all save those to whom it is and always will continue to be a little child, still young and innocent, while those who have come after it have grown old, and contracted the stain that adheres to all things earthly. The little children dead within the past year will be as long remembered and as sincerely mourned as the great generals or statesmen over whose graves the tongue of lying panegyric represents nations in tears. The human heart—the natural affections assert their supremacy.

Popularity, partizanship, public favor, what you please, are strange things—good things, no doubt—necessary things. But when viewed in this connection they almost strike us as delusions, as shams. Not that they are so in fact, but as compared with the inner life, the home feelings of every human being who still retains his humanity. We recollect well the sensation created by the deaths of distinguished men in the United States. Two Presidents who died in office, and one shortly after his retirement—able, popular, idolized leaders, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and others. The orator and the writer proclaimed their praises in sonorous sentences or labored periods. The pomp of public ceremonial did due honor to their memory; but who did not feel that there were certain aged ladies, the companions of their life-time, whose true heart-sorrow exceeded that of nations, or parties, or senates. The humblest man or woman, whose heart is in the right place, may be as sincerely loved in life, and as sincerely mourned in death, as the most distinguished.

Few of us have not lost some friend, even within the past year. We know that we turn to the memory of that friend lovingly and regretfully, far more from the instincts of the heart than from the recollections of the head. In looking over the dead year, itself, we find that its most pleasant memories dwell with the sweet charities of life, and not with the noises or confusions or ostentations of the hour.

Congress.

We have not paid especial attention to the doings of the present session of Congress. We think the public proceedings, thus far, are very well hit off by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in a speech delivered by him on the 6th instant. The Republicans have been defeated—the people have decided against them, and in now spending their ammunition upon the President's message, they remind him of a lawyer who wished to speak in Court after his case had been decided. The Judge told him that he could not do so, whereupon the lawyer said: "I was not arguing the question, but only cursing the decision." They had been cursing the decision ever since the session commenced.

Many of the committees have been ready to report, but have not had the opportunity, owing to this somewhat interminable cursing frolic. Things will, no doubt, be hurried through enough to get along with until the next Congress assembles.

Nothing can be done with Kansas, and little need be said until the time comes for her to apply for admission into the Union as a State. The slavery discussion in Congress, therefore, amounts at present in reality to nothing more than cursing the decision.

Many projects of Pacific Railroads, etc., will be up and agitated, but none of them will pass this time, we think, from the difficulty of reconciling the claims urged by the friends of the respective routes, schemes and projects.

There is one matter rapidly rising into importance—pressing importance. The absolute necessity of reducing the revenue of the United States. The General Government collects too much money for the economical administration of her affairs, and with an overflowing Treasury spring up all sorts of schemes for relieving it of such overflow—not all of them honest, we fear.

But while this state of things is tending to corruption in public affairs, the people are annually forced to pay something like twenty-five millions a year more than there is any need for. This is directly into the public Treasury, while no doubt they pay indirectly quite as much more by way of protection to manufacturers. A large surplus accumulated in the Treasury, is ruinous to the finances and business of the country. It will accumulate, unless the Tariff be reduced or a departure be made from all just notions of economy, and the General Government be plunged into a sea of useless and unconstitutional expenditure.

There are various prospects for this reduction.—One brought forward by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, and another by Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, from the minority of the same committee, both proposing a revisal of the Tariff with a view to bring the receipts of the government within the requirements of an economical administration of its affairs, but differing in this, that Mr. Letcher proposes a purely revenue basis, while Mr. Campbell advocates "incidental" protection to manufacturers, meaning of course "incidental" discrimination against all others. We believe in Mr. Letcher's views on this subject, but hardly think that anything will be done at this short session.

☞ It is painful to remark that even so distinguished a gentleman as his Satanic Majesty is not exempt from the lamentable degeneracy characteristic of these modern times. Once famous for fidelity to his friends—proverbial indeed for that quality, it having passed into an axiom, that "the devil is good to his own," we find that he has recently behaved quite shabbily to two of his most active servants, Mr. Huntingdon, the New York forger, and Mr. Tuckerman, the Eastern Railroad defaulter. Huntingdon has gone to Sing Sing, and on Saturday last they convicted Tuckerman at Boston. Willing as we are to give the devil his due, and save his character from unjust aspersion, we can find no excuse for his unprincipled desertion of his good friends, except by assuming that in their little private intercourse with him, they had first attempted to cheat him and therefore led to his desertion of them in their extremity.

THE WEATHER IN CUBA.—A severe cold term has been experienced on the north side of Cuba, the thermometer on the 24th and 25th ults., having fallen to 43 deg. farenheit. This is colder than has been known there for twenty years before.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Jan 5th, 1856.

SENATE.—The following bills were read the third time and passed:

A bill to prevent the felling of timber in Enoe Creek. A bill concerning the Cheoe Turnpike Company. A bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington Bank.

Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, by leave, introduced a bill to prevent the Clerks of the Courts from fixing the County Seals to the papers of free negroes.

Mr. Myers, of Anson, introduced a bill concerning evidence in cases of assault and battery.

A number of House bills which were noted in the commons reports of last week, were read the first time.

The House bill to provide for the improvement of certain rivers in Sampson county, was rejected; yeas 13, nays 29.

A message from the House proposing to adjourn *sine die* on the 26th, was concurred in, yeas 27, nays 18.

The order of the day being the bill to re-charter the State Bank, was taken up. The bill was discussed at great length. Pending the debate, Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, moved that the Senate take a recess until 3 o'clock this evening, which was adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Meares presented a memorial from the citizens of Smithfield, Brunswick county, complaining of free negroes taking contracts for mechanical work, and praying protection against competition by free negroes and slaves.

Mr. Waddell introduced a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of so amending the 6th section 67th chapter of the Revised Code as to give justices of the peace jurisdiction to the amount of $200, and report thereon.—Adopted.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to raise a sinking fund. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pearson, a bill to incorporate the town of Barnville, Yancey county.

Mr. Richardson, a bill to amend 1st section 17th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning militia.

Mr. Hill, of Stokes, a bill to incorporate the Salem and Germantown Railroad Company.

Mr. Hill, of Halifax, moved a resolution he had given notice of be taken up and read. It provides that the House shall each day take a recess from 1 to 3 o'clock, and then meet for the despatch of business, to commence on and after Wednesday next.—Mr. Scott moved to amend by inserting 2 o'clock instead of 1. Mr. Settle moved to strike out all and insert "adjourn at 3 o'clock." After some debate, the question was put on Mr. Settle's amendment, and was rejected. Yeas 32, nays 73. Mr Scott's amendment was also rejected. Yeas 28, nays 77. Mr. Hill having accepted an amendment, inserting half past one, the resolution was adopted. Yeas 95, nays 10.

Mr. Gilliam obtained leave to introduce a substitute for a bill introduced by him, concerning masters and clerks in equity. This bill provides, as these offices fall vacant, their duties shall be transferred to the Clerks of the Supreme Court.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, a resolution was adopted prohibiting all debate upon motions to meet or to adjourn, and upon motions concerning the priority of bills and resolutions.

Mr. Jenkins moved a message be sent to the Senate proposing that both Houses shall adjourn, *sine die*, on the 26th inst. Adopted.

The bill to diminish costs in suits of law was taken up. This bill, amongst other changes, allows plaintiff and defendant to be examined on oath in open Court. It passed its second reading. Ayes 55, nays 38.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition to adjourn, *sine die*, on the 26th inst.

A bill concerning the dower of widows was rejected.

A bill to divide Chatham county was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to repeal the 6th section 36th chapter of the Revised Code, making it penal to pass one and two dollar notes, passed its second reading. Yeas 65, nays 37.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 6, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. Eaton offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee enquire into what is a public and what is a private corporation.

The message from the House respecting the election of Trustees for the University was laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the town of Columbus, Polk county, passed its second and third readings.

A bill authorizing certain free negroes to reside in the State, on motion of Mr. Person, was taken up and put on its second reading. Mr. Pool advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Mills moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which motion was adopted—ayes 25, nays 18.

The special order of the day being a bill to repeal sections 5th, 6th and 7th, chapter 36, of the Revised Code in relation to small notes, Mr. W. H. Thomas wished to amend the amendments offered by the Committee, and, therefore, moved to strike out the words "by the Banks of the State"—ayes 23, nays 21. The question being then on the amendment, "that so much of the 6th section (see 36th chapter) as prohibited the reception and passage of notes under $5 be repealed." The amendment was adopted—ayes 36, nays 9. The bill as amended passed its second reading—ayes 33, nays 13.

The Senate then adjourned.

[The debate on re-chartering the Bank of the State, in yesterday afternoon's session, was adjourned without coming to a decision.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On motion of Mr. Humphreys, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for five Trustees for the University, at half past 11 o'clock. Adopted; yeas 43, nays 33.

Mr. Baxter, from the select committee, reported back the Peoples Bank bill with amendments, and a proposition to print. Adopted.

Mr. White, of Cabarrus, a resolution concerning the Commissioners of the Revenue.

The following bills were introduced, read and referred:

Mr. McIntosh, a resolution authorizing the Literary Board to loan a sum not exceeding $5,000 to the United Baptist Institute, Taylorsville. Mr. Jenkins, a bill to more effectually prevent the killing of cattle, stock, &c., on Railroads. Mr. Reeves, a bill to amend 3d sec. 69th chap. of the Revised Code, concerning members of Congress. Mr. Thompson, a bill for the completion of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road. Mr. Clarke, a bill concerning County Courts, granting licences for the sale of Spirituous Liquors. Mr. Sharpe, a bill to admit negro testimony against persons accused of exciting insurrection, &c. Mr. Jennett, a bill to authorize the citizens of Hyde County to elect Commissions of Wrecks.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the bill to establish a new County by the name of Graham, was indefinitely postponed—yeas 65, nays 46.

A bill to authorise Banks to issue notes under the value of five dollars, ones, twos, threes and fours.—Mr. Badham moved to postpone indefinitely. This brought on a long debate upon the merits of the proposition; the motion to postpone was lost—yeas 33, nays 81.

Mr. Elliott moved an amendment, prohibiting the circulation of notes issued out of the State. This was objected to as oppressive to the border counties, where South Carolina notes were in circulation, it was rejected—yeas 50, nays 61.

An amendment by Mr. Gilliam, providing the profit arising from lost or destroyed notes, be transfered to the State, and an amendment to the same by Mr. Ward, was rejected. Mr. Gilliam then moved that all small notes should be redeemed in silver change by the Banks. An amendment by Mr. Elliott to insert "gold and spanish coin" being rejected, Mr. Gilliam's amendment was adopted—yeas 62, nays 45.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 7, 1857.

SENATE.—The bill to exempt from taxation, and fix the rate of interest on the coupon bonds of the N. C. Railroad, was read the second and third times and passed.

A message was received from the House, proposing to enter on an election for University Trustees at 12 o'clock. Mr. Dockery spoke against the proposition until 12 o'clock, when the Speaker announced the order of the day to be the bill to build a Railroad from Greensboro' to Danville. On motion of Mr. Hill, the order was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Hill addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Dockery, and congratulated that gentleman on his lately acquired *horror* for night caucuses and dark-lantern concerns.—The Democratic party nominated the men of their preference for office, but did not swear their men to vote for them as his party did. Mr. Hill alluded in severe terms to the Know-Nothing party. Mr. Dockery interrupted Mr. Hill and defended the American party, and asked the Senator who ought to govern America? Mr. Hill replied—the Democratic party, which is the true American party. Mr. Eaton would not be guided by party nominations in the matter of Trustees for the University. Mr. W. H. Thomas was willing to compromise and elect two Americans and three Democrats. Mr. Hill asked the Senator if he would vote for those two if he knew they were from a sworn council? Mr. W. H. Thomas thought the question had nothing to do with the question at issue. Mr. Thomas spoke at length on the subject under discussion. After some remarks from Messrs. Wiggins and Poole, Mr. Houston defended the Democratic party from the charges brought against it. Mr. Wilder moved to lay the message on the table, which was adopted. Mr. Hill moved a message be sent to the House, proposing to enter forthwith on an election for Trustees. A motion to adjourn being rejected, Mr. Hill's motion prevailed, and the message was sent.

A bill to incorporate the Hyde County Steamboat Company, was read the first time.

The bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to subscribe for stock in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company was taken up. On motion of Mr. Pearson, an amendment was adopted, giving the Company five years longer to pay the bonds held against it by this State, the interest to be paid annually.—Thus amended, the bill passed its second and third readings.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Hill of Halifax, from the Committee on Corporation and Currency, reported a bill requiring all Banks to make their reports to the Public Treasurer on the 1st of May and November each year.

Mr. Badham, moved his resolution be adopted, prohibiting the introduction of bills after the 12th inst. After some debate the resolution was rejected—ayes 42, nays 63.

Mr. Badham, offered a resolution that the members shall not receive any per diem after the 26th inst.

On motion of Mr. Reeves a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for University Trustees, at 12 o'clock, adopted—ayes 51, nays 41.

The following bills were introduced, read and referred: Mr. Holmes, a bill to require the inspection and weighing of Cotton and Wheat. Mr. Jones, a bill exempting the overseers of roads from Military duty. Mr. Mason, a bill to incorporate the Garysbury and Windsor Rail-road Company.

The debate was resumed on the bill repealing the act prohibiting the issue of small notes.

An amendment by Mr. Mann, imposing a tax of ½ of 1 per cent, was rejected—ayes 36, nays 44.

After much debating, three amendments by Mr. Baxter were adopted. The first, limiting the issue of small notes to 10 per cent on the capital. The second, making all notes payable at any branch, in gold and silver; and the third amendment provides for the General Assembly recalling the privilege of issuing small notes at any future period.

Mr. Baxter, introduced another amendment—that the Banks of Cape Fear, Wilmington and Clarendon, be excluded from participating in the benefits of the bill, unless they gave up certain clauses in their charters, exempting them from more than 1 per cent tax on their shares. This amendment met with considerable opposition.

An amendment by Mr. Hill of Halifax, (including all Banks) was rejected—yeas 38, nays 72. Mr. Baxter's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Elliott offered an amendment repealing the 6th an 7th section, 36th chapter of the Revised Code, which prohibited the Public Treasurer from receiving notes of Banks issuing notes of less than $5. Mr. Elliott spoke at length in support of the bill, and Mr. Hill of Halifax, against it. Mr. Outlaw spoke strongly against the principle embraced in the bill. The bill passed its second reading—yeas 61, nays 53.

A bill incorporating a Military Company in Wilmington, was read the first time.

The House then adjourned.

Moore's Creek Monument.

The Committee appointed by the meeting of citizens at Moore's Creek, on the 27th of February last, met at the Court House, in Wilmington, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 6th inst.

Present—Dr. Frederick J. Hill, Chairman; N. N. Nixon; James P. Moore; Col. John McRae; T. H. Ashe; Dr. P. M. Walker; Daniel Shaw.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take immediate action to raise funds necessary for the erection of a suitable monument on the ground where the Battle of Moore's Creek was fought, on the 27th of February, 1776.

On motion, Atlas J. Grady was invited to take a seat with the Committee, share in its deliberations, and act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint committees in the following counties, to solicit subscriptions for erecting a suitable Monument on Moore's Creek Battle Ground, to wit: New Hanover, Duplin, Lenoir, Wayne, Sampson, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick.

2nd. *Resolved*, That our Senator and Representatives in the General Assembly be requested to apply to that body to make an appropriation to aid in the erection of a Monument at Moore's Creek Battle Ground, commemorative of the gallant deeds of our ancestors in the battle fought there on the 27th of February, 1776, and of the important effects resulting therefrom upon the successful termination of our Revolutionary struggle.

3d. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, the time is now too short between this and the next Anniversary of the Battle of Moore's Creek, to give all who desire to do so an opportunity of contributing to the erection of said Monument; at the same time they deem it indispensable that at least the corner-stone should be laid at the meeting on the next Anniversary. Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for commencing the work on that day, and that they obtain plans for a Monument, to cost about $5,000, and submit the same at that time.

The Chairman appointed under the first resolution the following committees, who are respectfully requested to report to the Secretary of this meeting on or before the 27th of February next, to wit:

New Hanover County.—Owen Fennell, Jas. Kerr, James P. Moore, Owen Alderman, John Eaken, R. L. Bordeaux, John Jones, W. S. Larkins, D. McIntire, W. J. Hand, John D. Powers, Lott Croom, Daniel Shaw, John Shepard, John Howard, Joseph M. Foy, Reuben Everitt, John A. Sanders, R. Beasley, E. Porter, J. G. Pickett, W. S. Pridgen, Chas. Henry.

Duplin County.—Isaac B. Kelly, Harget Kornegay, Grady Outlaw, W. R. Ward, Edward Armstrong, O. R. Kenan, Zach. Smith, jr., A. O. Grady, Dr. James H. Hicks, Henry B. Hurst.

Lenoir County.—Council Wooten, Jackson Pollock, Pinckney Hardee, John F. Wooten, John C. Washington, Jno. H. Jackson, Jno. H. Peeples, Alexander Rouse, Whitfield Grady, Aretas Jones.

Wayne County.—W. K. Lane, J. J. Baker, W. T. Dortch, William Robinson, John V. Sherard, Lewis Whitfield, John D. Pearsall, John Wright, Wm. Carraway, H. R. Nixon.

Sampson County.—Dr. Wm. McKoy, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. Faison, John R. Beaman, Richard C. Holmes, W. T. Kirby, J. P. Tredwell, P. Murphy, Charles Harrison, A. Monk.

Cumberland County.—James Banks, E. J. Hale, Gen. John Winslow, J. McKethan, John Elliott, Col. A. S. McNeil, David Murphy, John C. Blocker.

Bladen County.—Rev. Colen Shaw, W. A. Melvin, T. D. McDowell, Dr. Wm. Beatty, T. J. Jones, John B. Brown, Thomas O. Brown.

Columbus County.—Col. Alfred Smith, Calvin Haynes, Forney George, James Foy, Josiah Maultsby, A. C. Dickinson.

Brunswick County.—Owen D. Holmes, Samuel Langdon, Danl. L. Russell, James H. Pritchett, H. H. Watters, Moses Hewett, Dr. L. Frink, Asa Ross, R. W. Rutland, Wm. Wilson.

Town of Wilmington.—Henry Nutt, Dr. J. D. Bellamy, W. T. J. Vann, Thomas H. Lane, Dr. A. O. Bradley.

The chairman appointed, under the 3d resolution, the following gentlemen as the Monument Committee, to wit: Dr. E. A. Anderson, P. K. Dickinson, and Donald McRae.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to select an orator for the celebration of the next anniversary of the Battle of Moore's Creek, to wit: Hon. W. S. Ashe, John L. Holmes, Dr. F. J. Hill, and George Davis.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee of correspondence, to wit: A. J. Grady, Thomas H. Ashe, Dr. P. M. Walker, Col. John McRae.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to make suitable arrangements on the battle ground at Moore's Creek, for the celebration at the next anniversary, to wit: Dr. J. F. Simpson, D. McDuffie, Alfred M. Moore, John D. Moore, Dr. J. R. Hawes, Edmund A. Hawes, Henry Colvin, John H. Murphy, Henry Moore, Daniel McAllister, Joseph E. Lewis, Joel L. Moore, John F. Moore, C. W. Murphy, John Jones, Thos. H. Williams.

Resolved, That the names of A. J. Grady, W. T. J. Vann, and Dr. J. D. Bellamy, be added to the general committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the papers of the town be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that all other papers in the State are hereby requested to copy the same.

F. J. HILL, Chairman.

A. J. GRADY, Secretary.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 8th January, 1857.

The meeting of the citizens, called last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, was organised by the appointment of O. G. Parsley, Mayor, Chairman, and Jos. H. Flanner and Donald MacRae as Secretaries.

The Mayor stated that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of manifesting our interest in that important work, and to take such steps as might be deemed necessary to ensure its speedy and successful completion.

The subject was fully discussed by various persons present, and statements made as to the present condition of the works, the great value of the coal deposits and other resources, and their immense value to our town, and the State generally, and of the business likely to result from its completion. But as many persons deeply interested were absent from town, it was deemed best not to take any action then. It was, therefore, on motion of P. K. Dickinson, Esq,

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Dr. F. J. Hill, Jas. Cassidey, Esq., and Judge Person, be appointed to prepare business to be submitted to an adjourned meeting, to be held this (Thursday) evening, at the Court House.

No further business offering, on motion the meeting adjourned to meet again in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

O. G. PARSLEY, Mayor, Ch'n.

JOS. H. FLANNER, } Secretaries.
DON. MACRAE, }

Terrible Accident—The Wife of Judge Daniels Burnt to Death!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A most shocking accident occurred here last night, by which the wife of Judge Daniels, of the United States Supreme Court, was burnt to death. The Judge and his wife had just returned from a party to his residence in Franklin row, and had gone to his library whilst Mrs. Daniels repaired to her sleeping room and commenced disrobing preparatory to retiring for the night. Being very near-sighted, she did not perceive a candle sitting on the hearth, or the flames which communicated to her clothes, until they completely enveloped her. She then ran to her room, shrieking for assistance, but her motion only added strength to the flames, and it is supposed she also inhaled the fire. Before effectual assistance could be rendered, the unfortunate lady was burnt almost to a crisp, and died after eigh hours' intense suffering. She was an estimable lady, about 35 years of age. Her terrible death has caused much regret among her large circle of friends and the community at large. Much sympathy is felt on all hands for the Judge in this his sad bereavement.

One statement says that Mrs. Daniels was in her night dress which caught fire. Another is that she was in bed reading when the candle caught to her sleeve.

Mrs. Daniels was the daughter of the late Dr. Harris, of Philadelphia, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy. She leaves two children, the youngest about eight months old.—Judge Daniels was slightly burnt in his efforts to extinguish the flames.

Burning of the Louisville University.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—The loss by the burning of the medical department of the University of Louisville, including the library, labaratory and museum, is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars with insurance for fifty thousand.

The building in which the "Old Medical School" was held was donated by the city for this purpose in 1839, and since that time the trustees and professors of the institution have been constantly adding to its usefulness and interest by appropriations from their personal profits for books, apparatus and medical curiosities. Professors Silliman, Gross and Flint, each, at different times, visited Europe for the purpose of procuring for the institution instruments and books. Its library of French works, relating to the various branches of the profession, was probably the most complete in the Union. Some books, a few retorts and jugs of acids and a desk or two was all that was saved of the contents of the interesting and useful institution. In one hour all was destroyed.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The SENATE proceeded to the election of a President *pro tempore*. Mr. Mason was elected, receiving 30 votes, Ford 1, Weller 1, blank 2. The Iowa contested election case was then debated, without conclusion, when the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Boyce gave notice of an amendment he intends offering to the Tariff bill. It proposes that on and after January 7, 1857, all goods, wares and merchandise, and other produce, which, under the existing Tariff, pay a duty of 20 per cent., shall continue to be admitted at that rate; and that tea and coffee be included in the same schedule. Mr. Greenwood introduced a bill the more effectually to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors and wines into the Indian country, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A debate on the President's Message was then continued until the hour of adjornment.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Legislature met to day at noon, and organized by the election of Dewitt C Littlejohn, Esq., as speaker of the Assembly. Gov. King's message states that the receipts for the year have been nearly $18 000,000, and the expenditures nearly $15,000 000. The balance in the Treasury is upward of $3 000,000. The Canal debt is upwards of $22,000 000. Receipts for the year $2,750,000.—The baking system of the State is in a better condition.

The Governor declares that the imputations in the President's message on the Black Republicans are wholly groundless. He gives at length the views of the Black Republicans on the great question of the day, and alludes to the outrages which have been committed in Kansas. The message on the whole is a very able document.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—J. L. Getz has been elected Speaker of the House The Senate meets this afternoon. The Democrats have nominated William Williams, and the Republicans David Teaggart for President of the Senate.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamer Cahawba arrived here this evening, with Havana dates to the 16th. The holidays had interrupted business. Exchange on New York 6¾ a 7 per cent. discount.

The U. S. frigate Wabash was at Havana, to leave for New York in a few days, all well.

The British brig of war Atlanta was in port.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointments of J. W. H. Underwood, of Georgia, as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, Thomas Cunningham, of Pa., as Associate Justice of Kansas, and several others.

A NORTH CAROLINA FUGITIVE FRUSTRATED.—Several days since a likely negro fellow, hailing from Charlotte, N. C, and calling himself George Catha, a free man, was arrested at Acquia Creek, on his way North, and brought back to Richmond, on the charge of having suspicious papers. That same day a despatch was received by the police from the South to arrest the same fellow, and he was accordingly held in custody, until Saturday last, when two gentlemen appeared before the Mayor and testified that the prisoner was a slave, named Lewis, the property of Edward P. Jones, of North Carolina, and that the register of his freedom and letters of recommendation were all forgeries. The prisoner then owned up that he was a slave, and declared that the papers had been furnished him by a travelling organ grinder for $2 50. The *Dispatch* says he was delivered to the gentlemen who came in search of him, and is now, no doubt, "back again" in the Old North State.

THE SLAVE TRADE is one of the lucrative branches of commmerce of New York. According to the commercial papers of that city, no less than from twenty-five to thirty slave ships have been fitted out there during the last three years, and though three of these ships have been siezed, and forty-six men held to answer under various statutes, only two convictions have taken place.

The mails of the Niagara arrived from Boston on Saturday evening. We make some interesting extracts from our files:

THE SWISS QUESTION.

The Prussian note of the 8th instant, accompanied by another document in which Prussia announces the active co-operation of the States of Germany in the dispute with Switzerland, has been submitted to the German Diet. The contents of the note have not yet transpired. Preparations for the march of two Prussian army corps to the Swiss frontier are going on. These army corps will consist of over 72,000 men.

The sessions of the Great Councils in two of the Swiss cantons, Berne and Thurgau, have commenced. In both the Presidents made use of the most uncompromising language concerning the dispute with Prussia. In Berne, Colonel Turk declared that Switzerland would not shrink from sacrificing all her grown up men, rather than yield to unjust demands. In Thurgau, Keppeler delivered himself of the following sentence:

"The hour of trial will soon be here. But we know that the national honor and independence are in the hands of an authority which merits our full and entire confidence. We can reckon on the Federal Government as they can reckon on us. Do not let us be afraid, but neither let us neglect to be watchful. May our country, when the moment arrives, and her sons, without distinction of party, be ready to make the greatest sacrifice to her welfare without bluster."

The London Times counsels Prussia to give way, and says:

"If Prussia, Switzerland and France will refer to any American authority, they will be informed that we have made a rule to give up everything in that part of the world, when it was only a name on our side, but a substance on the side of the United States. Yes, we say it emphatically, we have, during the last twenty years given up a dozen Neufchatel sovereignties or protectorates to the republicans of the New World. We shun the responsibility of disturbing the peace of the world for an empty title. May not Prussia do the same?"

A letter from Coblentz states that in the Prussian arsenals, on the Rhine, supplies of ammunition are being actively prepared.

It is stated in a letter from Frankfort that the Prussian envoy has formally communicated to the German Diet, that there remains no other means for his government to re-establish its authority than a resort to its own arms, which are declared to be sufficient. It does appear, therefore, that Prussia contemplates asking the Diet for the armed intervention and aid of the contingents of the German confederates.

The *Daily News* says:—"It will be advisable for Lord Palmerston to embrace the earliest opportunity that presents itself to proclaim, in the most unequivocal language, the determination of the English court and cabinet to resist such a gross violation of the international laws of Europe as is threatened by the King of Prussia with the promised connivance of the Emperor of the French."

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Nothing is talked of but the preparations going on and the orders given to put a large part of the army on a war footing, in order to move towards Switzerland. At the war office the needful instructions are ready to be sent off at a moment's notice. Considerably more than the two army corps at first intended will be mobilished for immediate service.

It is understood that Switzerland will eventually be made to pay for the expense caused by the demonstration or campaign, whichever it proves. Prussia has already applied to the different States for permission to march through their territory. It is said that the subject will be officially brought before the German diet, in order to obtain the formal sanction of that assembly.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times, writing on the 8th says: "The information received by the Persian Ambassador about the taking of Herat has since been confirmed from other sources. The town surrendered for want of provisions. All the details of the surrender are from Persian sources, and according to these every thing passed in the most perfect order, and no excessesses of any kind were committed."

The Pays offers the following remarks on the Anglo-Persian difficulty.

"Persian affairs have decidedly taken a very grave turning. After the capture of Herat by a Persian army England had only *one step* to take, and she has declared war against the Court of Teheran.

"While we are writing warlike events are probably taking place in the Persian Gulf. What will be the consequence of this expedition? Will it have an immediate result, as occurred some years ago under analagous circumstances; or will Persia consider herself strong enough to maintain the struggle? In this event, can the English force undertake a campaign in the southern provinces, and thus penetrate to Teheran. This is a military problem of the highest interest, but which still remains obscure."

NEW POSTAGE LAW.—*Pre-payment on all Transient Printed Matter Compulsory.*—The following regulations have been made by the Postmaster General, in order to carry out the provisions of the act just passed, requiring prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter, viz:

1. Books not weighing over four pounds may be sent in the mail pre-paid by postage stamps *at one* cent an ounce, any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles; provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, except books, not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by postage stamps. When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole package to letter postage; and whenever subject to letter postage, from being sealed or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see it is charged with the proper rate of postage and to detect fraud. At offices where postage stamps cannot be procured postmasters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter; but they *should be careful* to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The emigration of the year 1856 shows an increase as compared with that of the year 1855, but is much less than any other year since 1848. The following are the figures:

From 1800 to 1810	70,081
1810 to 1820	114,006
1820 to 1830	135,086
1830 to 1840	510,000
1840 to 1850	1,678,338
During 1847	129,062
1848	189,176
1849	220,791
1850	212,796
1851	289,601
1852	300,992
1853	284,945
1854	319,233
1855	136,293
1856	141,915

THE "DRED SCOT" CASE.—It is stated that the U. S. Supreme Court have come to a decision in the Dred Scott case, recently argued before them. All the judges but two hold that Congress has no power over the question of slavery in the Territories, and that the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional, consequently null and void. Judges McLane and Curtus dissenting from the majority, hold that Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the Territories. The decision will be pronounced in a few days.

UNITED.—The Lexington Flag and the Greensborough Patriot are to be united, and the "Patriot and Flag," M. S. Sherwood and James A. Long, Editors, will hereafter be issued at Greensborough.

KANSAS TERRITORY.—Add together England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland and the aggregate superfices will yield almost precisely the area of Kansas; which however is small when compared with her sister territory Nebraska.

The Victoria Bridge at Montreal a Great Work.

A correspondent of a Pittsburg paper gives the following account of the Victoria Bridge now being built at Montreal to connect various railroads in that country and the United States: "The Victoria Bridge where it is to cross the St. Lawrence, is two miles in width. The current is very rapid, and the water from four to ten feet in depth along where the piers are to be erected, except in the main channel, where it is from thirty to thirty-five feet deep. In the winter the ice makes to a great thickness, and piles up with deep snows, under which the waters have to wear their way on to the ocean. Spring comes; the vast bodies of snows which have collected in all this river basin meet and pour into the common receptacle. The flooes and boulders of ice are driven up in vast piles thirty and forty feet in height, through which the water roars and boils and surges, driving them onward at a fearful rate and crushing all before them. As far as the eye can reach up and down the river one sees nothing but this raging flood of ice grinding and heaving, and behind, the floods pouring onward, driving along trees, rocks, timber and debris which has gathered [in] its long journey. The quay of Montreal would not stand against this for an hour, were it not built in the most substantial manner. Docks are made for vessels in which they are protected from the descending fury. Well, the Victoria Bridge plants its broad bases in the very midst of this 'ice movement.' It has to breast all this fury. The abutments and approaches at each end occupy 3 000 feet in length, and are nearly completed. The abutments proper are of stone with hollow chambers and the approaches of mixed earth and stone. Nine piers are completed of the twenty-four which will make up the whole number.

"These piers are fixed to the river bottom in the following manner: A coffer dam is sunk; steam pumps exhaust the water within it; all loose material is then removed from the bed of the river, thus laid bare, until the solid body of rock is reached. Upon this hewn stones, weighing from seven to fourteen tons, are fixed. Through these are passed iron bolts, which go to a great depth into the solid rock. The next layer is fastened upon the first with cement and bolts of iron, and so on to the top. The whole is thus made one mass of stone and iron. The whole Titanic structure will be 10,294 feet in length, or nearly two English miles. As we have remarked above, about 3,000 feet are made upon the shores. There remains, therefore, for the bridge proper, 7,000 feet, or nearly a mile and one-third. How, then, is this vast sheet of water, flowing swift, and sometimes piled to the height of 30 feet with huge masses of ice, to be spanned? We find 24 stone piers, standing 242 feet apart, perpendicular on three sides, and sloping down to the water's edge. In exception, however, to this general statement, it should be observed that the centre span is 330 feet wide for the purpose of navigation, and is bounded by piers much larger than the others. Resting, without other support, on these piers, and running from abutment, is the bridge, consisting of a great hollow iron tube, 22 feet high in the middle by 16 wide, descending to ten feet high at the two ends! The centre span is to be 60 feet above the average level of the water, thence sinking gradually towards either end, 1 foot in 130, thus making the height of the abutment about 37 feet. And so, in these terminal masses of masonry, in these twenty-four colossal piers breasting for all time the floods of the St. Lawrence, in this enormous tube of iron through which loaded trains will shoot like a weaver's shuttle—you have the Victoria Bridge, the wonder of the world! Statistics cannot enhance our admiration, still we add that the estimated cost is over $6,000,000, that the weight of iron in the tubes only will be 8,000 tons, and that the contents of the masonry will be 3,000,000 cubic feet. The whole will be complete in the fall of '59, or in the spring of '60."

What Extravagance is doing, and what Economy might do.

The following extract is not too long to be read before breakfast. There is a great deal of truth, good, sound, wholesome truth, in it. We copy from the Boston Traveller:

After all, it may be that the prosperity of the country is really mostly endangered by the extravagance which pervades too generally all ranks of society in proportion to their means. Luxury and profusion have been the downfall of as many nations as the civil strife. In numberless instances, the fruits of our untiring industry and indomitable enterprise are squandered with a wasteful hand. Notwithstanding the vast amount of products which we export, the balance of trade is always against us, and we are continually in debt, as a nation. The people of Europe look with astonishment at the extravagant expenditure of the men and women from the United States, who make the tour of that continent. We are the most profitable customers of the fabricans of costly articles of luxury all over the world. The venders of such goods come to our shores and make their fortunes out of us, in the same manner that needy purveyors gather around the heirs of a rich estate. Our market is the principal one for all costly and showy, but fragile and unsubstantial merchandise, upon which the largest profits are realized by the manufacturers. In the furnishing of our houses, and in female attire, we go far beyond the most wealthy classes of Europe. If our staples of export are at any time in great demand, and bring high prices, we perceive the effect immediately in an influx of silks and high cost dress goods to an enormous amount, and our imports rise suddenly, and always beyond the value, however large it may be, of our exports.

In the families of many of the nobility and gentry of England, possessing an annual income which of itself would be an ample fortune, there is greater economy of dress and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dwellings, than there is in many of the houses of our citizens who are barely to supply the daily wants of their families by the closest attention to their business.

A friend of ours, who sojourned not long since several months in the vicinity of some of the landed aristocracy of England, whose ample rent rolls would have warranted a high style of fashion, was surprised at the simplicity of manners practiced. Servants were much more numerous than with us, but the ladies made more account of one silk dress than would be thought here of a dozen. They were generally clothed in good substantial woolen stuffs, and a display of fine clothing and jewelry was reserved for great occasions. The furniture of the mansions, instead of being turned out of doors every few years for new and more fashionable styles, was the same which the ancestors of the families for several generations had possessed, substantial and in excellent preservation, but plain and without any pretension to elegance. Even the carpets on many suits of parlors had been on the floor for fifty years, and were expected to do service for another half century.—With us how different is the state of things. We are wasting an amount of wealth in this country on show and fashion, which, rightly applied, would renovate the condition of the whole population of the world, and christianize, civilize, and educate all mankind.

Finance—Trade—Money

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.—The operation of the Mint at Philadelphia for the month of December were very light. The deposits of gold from California and from all other sources were only $138.950. The silver deposits and puchasers were $152,440—in the whole, gold and silver, $291,390. The gold coinage for the month has been wholly in gold dollars, $242,406. The silver coinage was wholly in dimes, to the amount of $173,000. The copper coinage, cents and half cents, was to the amount of $2,005·56. The whole coinage of the month is covered in 2,192 090 pieces, of the value of $424,535,28. The coins now on hand at the Mint to $1,999,675, including $1,335,966 in gold and $663,708 silver.

Disunion Convention in Massachusetts.

A number of the citizens of Worcester, Mass., who profess to believe "the result of the recent Presidential election to involve four years more of pro-slavery government, and a rapid increase in the hostility between the two sections of the Union," and further believing "the existing Union to be a failure," have published a call for a convention to meet at Worcester on the 15th of January, to "consider the practicability, probability and expediency of a separation between the free and slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of things may require." Should this convention of madmen resolve to go out of the Union, the fact will be promptly announced to the world.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS GONE.—Last year fifty Revolutionary soldiers died, among them Ural Knapp, the last of Washington's Guard. The number of Revolutionary soldiers on the pension rolls on the 1st of July, 1856, was 514. A few years more will sweep away the remainder of those gallant patriots.

THE FABLE OF THE WANDERING JEW.—The legend of a Jew, ever wandering and never dying, even from the crucifixion of Jesus to this day, has spread over many European countries. The accounts, however, as in all tables, do not agree. One version is this: When Jesus was led to death, oppressed by the weight of the cross, he wished to rest himself a little near the gate before the house of a shoemaker named Ahasueras. This man, however, sprang forth and thrust him away. Jesus turned towards him, saying, "I shall rest, but thou shalt move on until I return." And from that time he has no rest, and is obliged incessantly to wander about. Another version is that given by Mathias Parisiensis, a monk of the thirteenth century: When Jesus was led from the tribunal of Pilatus to death, the doorkeeper, named Cartafilius, pushed him from behind with his feet saying, "Walk on, Jesus, quickly, why dost thou tarry?" Jesus looked at him gravely and said, "I walk on, but thou shalt tarry till I come." And this man, still alive, wanders from place to place in constant dread from the wrath to come. A third legend adds that this wandering Jew falls sick every hundred years, but recovers and renews his strength; hence it is that even after so many centuries he does not look much older than a septuagenarian. Thus for the legends. Not one of the ancient authors makes even mention of such an account. The first who reports some such thing is a monk of the thirteenth century, when, as is known, the world was filled to disgust with pious fictions. However, the story has spread far, so that it has become a proverb, "He runs like a wandering Jew." There are not wanting persons who assert to have even seen the wanderer. But when their evidence is examined by the test of historical credulity, it is found that some imposter had made use of this fable to impose upon simple-minded people for some purpose of his own.—However, the legend is not altogether untrue; there is a wandering Jew who roves about Europe, throughout every country. This imperishable being is—prejudice against the Jews.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

The New York Day-Book and the Slave Trade.

The New York *Day Book* is one journal, at least, published in the North that is willing to acknowledge that ours is a Government of white men; that the negro is a negro, and must continue to be a negro while grass grows and water runs; and it is, therefore, in favor of his always occupying the normal relation between him and the white man, which is that of subordination or servitude. It is logical as well as candid, too, and does not stop half way in defending negro slavery, and stultify itself by pronouncing the African slave trade as inhuman, like Albert Pike, or "shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind," like the tender-hearted Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee. On the contrary, it considers the prohibition of the slave trade, in its present form, insulting to the South and disgraceful to the American intellect. In a late article, reviewing Mr. Etheridge's resolution, it thus sums up the beneficent results of African slavery in the United States:

Thus, when honestly looking at the *facts* involved in this matter—the transformation of millions of rude, useless, semi-beastial savages into useful and happy Christians—the cultivation of vast and fertile regions otherwise, of necessity, barren deserts—the growth and production of staples that constitute the base of modern commerce and absolutely essential to modern civilization, and, greatest of all, the development of Democratic ideas springing from that *peculiar* social condition termed "slavery," and the existence of a class called slaveholders, the Jeffersons and Jacksons, the men unrivalled and unapproached in true statesmanship, who, bound together by the common interests of production, have defended the rights of labor for the toiling millions, and made a Democratic system an actual fact—in view of these things, these transcendent results—these beneficent consequences—this mighty good—the African "slave trade" and "American slavery" constitute the happiest conjuncture of circumstances that has ever occurred in human affairs. Nor are these beneficent consequences, or any of them, the result of these general laws of Providence, which overruling the ignorance or wickedness of mortals, bring good out of evil. On the contrary, it is a demonstrable truth that bringing negroes from Africa *was* right and the restriction *was* wrong. It is now admitted by the Abolitionists that they have not prevented the importation of a single African, while their efforts to do so have destroyed more than a million of these, in this connection, unhappy beings. The happiness and well-being of mankind demanded a certain amount of sugar, coffee, &c., and if the labor of fifty thousand negroes were necessary to furnish these products, eighty thousand were shipped on the African coast so as to cover the thirty thousand *killed* by the interference of the "friends of humanity."

The *Day Book* says, in conclusion, however, that it is not an advocate of the re-opening of the slave trade, and "cannot conceive any possible condition or circumstances that would demand or warrant its renewal." We have regarded the revival of the slave trade as an open question of expediency; we have contended for the right to discuss it as such, and regret to see a journal, usually so ready to meet all questions, either of morality or expediency, dismissing this one with its own *ipse dixit*, that under no conceivable circumstances would the revival of the slave trade be expedient. If the slave trade was expedient up to the time it was prohibited by act of Congress, and denounced as piracy about fifty years ago, is it not in the imagination to conceive that it may be expedient to revive it? Then, how does the *Day Book* reconcile its opinion as to the absolute inexpediency of the revival of the slave trade with its previous assertion, that "it is a demonstrable truth that bringing negroes from Africa *was* right, and the restriction (that is the act of Congress prohibiting the slave trade) *was* wrong?" Now, what prevents the slave trade? The restriction imposed by Congress. Should this restriction be removed? Yes, says the *Day Book*, for it "was wrong" to impose it. Is not removing the restriction upon the trade equivalent to re-opening it, or at least permitting it?

We believe the *Day Book* is an advocate of free trade in general. We presume that it is in favor of merchandise seeking the best market, and labor going where it can be the most productive. We do no doubt that it would oppose indignantly any attempt to check the ingress of foreign labor into the North, by which the North has prospered, and is prospering every day. Why, then, should it go for free-trade in general, but against the slave trade in particular which is but the unrestricted admission of labor suited to the South, as the needs of the South require? If circumstances never demand the actual revival of the slave trade, be sure it would be revived, even if it were legitimated; just as it is now lawful to take slaves from Louisiana and sell them in Virginia, which is not done, because the law of supply and demand does not call for it. Why not give the South fair play, and put her on the same footing in respect to the importation of labor as the North, which has imported five times more labor than the South, because the importation of the kind of labor required by the latter was prohibited by law, and branded as piracy? How long is the South to be imprisoned like a criminal, whom it is dangerous to let loose, and branded felon, whose infamy should be exposed to the condign reprobation of the civilized world?

THE RESOLUTE.—*Capt. Hartstene's Return.*—The following is an extract from a letter from an American gentleman in London, dated December 19th, which states that Capt. Hartstene and his officers and men will return to the United States in the English war steamer "Retribution."

"The Queen treated Hartstene with marked attention at dinner and in the drawing room. Afterwards she came up to him and said she wished to talk to him, and remained in familiar conversation for an hour. On leaving the Isle of Wight there was a great display of enthusiasm as the ship passed out of harbor; the shores were lined, and the air rang with cheers. We were escorted by a steam yacht, which is always in attendance on the ship, and the fine steam frigate Retribution, which was also acting as an escort, and we were towed by a government steamer. An Admiralty messenger is also continually in attendance on the officers. On arriving at Spithead, the ships saluted, and on entering Portsmouth harbor the transports were lined with people, cheering and waving handkerchiefs; the military bands playing national airs, and the battery saluting. Old Victory manned her rigging and cheered. There never was such enthusiasm and exhibition of heartfelt feeling. It is the event of the day, and is in every one's mouth. The Government have insisted that the officers shall return in the steam frigate Retribution, and they will probably leave on the day after Christmas. On Tuesday Capt. Hartstene is invited to Lord Palmerston's country seat."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—This company, during the past two years, has sold $10,713,226 worth of lands, viz: $5,598,578 wort in 1855, and $5,114,650 in 1856.

The Popular Vote for President.

The following table, compiled mainly from official sources, and which we suppose to be nearly if not entirely accurate, gives the votes cast in the several States on the 4th of November last for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States:

States.	Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Fremont.
Maine, (a)	38,038	3,235	65,514
New Hampshire,	32,567	414	38,158
Vermont	10,577	511	39,561
Massachusetts,	39,240	19,726	108,190
Rhode Island,	6,680	1,675	11,467
Connecticut,	34,995	2,615	42,715
New York,	195,878	124,667	374,705
New Jersey	46,943	24,115	28,351
Pennsylvania,	230,151	82,178	147,350
Delaware,	8,003	6,175	306
Maryland,	39,115	47,462	281
Virginia, (b)	90,352	60,132	286
North Carolina,	48,246	36,886	....
Georgia,	56,617	42,429	....
Florida,	6,358	4,833	....
Alabama,	46,639	28,552	....
Mississippi, (c)	35,393	24,213	....
Louisiana,	22,169	20,731	....
Tennessee,	73,638	66,178	....
Kentucky, (d)	69,509	63,391	369
Texas (e)	28,757	15,244	....
Arkansas,	21,899	10,796	....
Missouri,	58,164	48,524	....
Iowa,	36,241	9,444	44,126
Wisconsin, (f)	52,867	579	66,092
Illinois,	105,344	37,451	96,180
Indiana,	118,672	23,386	94,376
Ohio,	170,903	28,125	187,497
Michigan, (g)	52,139	1,560	71,762
California, (h)	51,925	35,131	20,339
	1,828,022	870,358	1,437,625

(a) A few townships and plantations not returned in season to be counted. They would not have materially affected Fremont's majority.

(b) Calhoun county received too late to be counted. It gave Buchanan 335 and Fillmore 23; which sums are included in the above return.

(c) The votes of the small counties of Tunica, Green and Wayne were not returned. They would have increased Mr. Buchanan's majority to 11,175.

(d) The vote of the counties of Crittenden, Harlan, Marion, Rockcastle, Union and Rowan were thrown out for informality. They gave an aggregate vote for Mr. Buchanan of 3,408, and for Mr. Fillmore 2,431. Three other counties not reported to the Secretary, viz: Grant, Bracken and Letcher—gave together about seventeen Democratic majority.—These, added to 6,118 as officially counted, would raise the Democratic majority to 7,112.

(e) Fourteen counties not received in season to be counted. These would increase Buchanan's majority to about 16,000 in the State.

(f) Nine small counties not returned in season to be included in the official statement, viz: Chippewa, Dorr, Douglas, Oconto, Dunn, Capolute, Kewaunee, Pierce and Polk.

(g) The counties of Sheboygan, Chippewa, Emmet, Mackinac, Sewaygo, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft returned too late to be included in the official canvass. They would not have materially varied Fremont's majority.

(k) Complete, except that of two small counties, Sam Bernardino and Tulare; only the majorities are given.

The Electoral Colleges of the different States, with the exception of Wisconson, met pursuant to law on the 3rd ultimo, and cast their votes in accordance with the expressed will of the people of their respective States. The electoral votes will therefore stand thus: For Buchanan and Breckingridge, 174; for Fremont and Dayton, (less Wisconson, 6,) 108; and for Fillmore and Donelson, 8. These votes will be canvassed by the two Houses of Congress, on the second Wednesday of February next.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

PLANTATOIN COTTON SPINNING.—The fact that an intelligent and enterprising commission merchant of Mobile, Mr. G. G. Henry, has patented an invention for cotton spinning on the plantation has recently been extensively announced. Mr. Henry expects to have one of his machines in operation in a few weeks in Alabama, and, as the process is to convert the cotton from the basket, as picked on the plantation into "spun yarn," there can be little doubt that, if the experiment should prove successful, a revolution of the utmost importance to the whole cotton growing region will at once be effected. The benefits to be realized are thus set forth by the inventor:

"The saving from waste by this process will be almost ten per cent: and yarns make from the fibre (unbroken and uninjured by the operations of the machinery of the present process used to open and disentangle it) will be about fifty per cent. stronger, and will command the markets of the world, distancing all competition, at advanced prices."

The Savannah *Georgian* states that the estimated cost of the machinery adequate to spin from one to two hundred bales of cotton is $6,000, and that the ordinary hands (women and children) of the plantation can operate it, under the direction of one superintendent, who could attend to half a dozen plantations at once. Of course no planter or company of planters will invest their money in the purchase of machinery as expensive as this without first satisfying themselves as to its practicability and economy. Such seems to be not only the hope, but the expectation of many intelligent journals, both in the South and the North.

Death of a veteran Democrat.

The Maysville (California) papers chronicle the recent death, in Quartzburg, in that county, of Col. Gaines, aged eighty years. The Colonel was known as an ardent democrat, and was a valuable citizen.—He was carried on a litter to the polls a few days before his death, and deposited his ballot in favor of Buchanan and the Union. His desire was that he might live to hear the news of the triumph of the democratic national candidates. Col. Gaines was a native of Virginia, from whence he emigrated to Texas at an early day, and went to California in 1850.

Washington Union.

DEATH OF THE "ANGEL GABRIEL."—The "Angel Gabriel"—properly called John Sayers Orr—is no more. Late intelligence received by the N. Y. Times from Demerara announces his decease at the penal settlement in that colony in November. His disease was dysentery—his age 35. It will be remembered that he was tried, convicted and sentenced to hard labor in Demerara for exciting an insurrection of the blacks, which resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the Portuguese, including several Catholic churches.

Job Printing.

We would call the attention of Merchants, Business men and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and in a superior manner, JOB PRINTING in all its varieties, and solicit a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc., etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms.

EVERY ACCOUNT

ON OUR BOOKS, PREVIOUS TO

JANUARY 1st, 1857,

WAS DUE AT THE ABOVE DATE, AND IS NOW READY.

Those who CALL AND PAY will save us the trouble of sending for the money.

SCOTT & BALDWIN.

Jan. 7th-103-3w-19-1t.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand-uff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent for the Proprietor.

Oct 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m

WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD RECEIPTS.—We have on hand Rail Road Receipts of the late form adopted by the Company, and are prepared to print to order, or furnish those on hand as may be desired, on good paper and at as low a price as they can be afforded.

Merchants would save by having their names printed in them and procuring them in quantities to suit.

Oct. 14th, 1856

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent for the proprietor

Oct. 6th. 26-6m.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the evening of the 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. J. A. MILLER, of Georgia, to Miss ANN ELIZA ASHE, eldest daughter of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe.

In this town, on the 6th inst., by Rev. C. F. Deems, Mr. ALEXANDER MATHEWS, to Miss MARY E. ELFE.

DIED,

On the 29th of December, 1856, at his residence at Spring Garden, New Hanover county, of putrid sore throat, Mr. ALFRED L. MOORE, aged 46 years.

He was a good man and a valuable citizen; one who merited and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Possessed of sound judgment, pure principles, and kind feelings, he was wanting in no trait going to make up the character of the good neighbor, the steadfast friend, the devoted husband and father, and the indulgent master.

To his family his loss is irreparable, and the blow has fallen with crushing force upon a large circle of relatives and friends. No more will they be greeted by his social welcome. No more will they be aided by his friendly counsels and encouragements. He has been cut down in the meridian of life, when his sun of prosperity was shining so brightly—the stay and protector of an affectionate wife and dutiful children. How mysterious are the dispensations of Providence! How uncertain is the tenure of our lives! To day health and pleasure, and all that ministers to mortals is ours, to-morrow it must all be left for the drapery of death, and the cold grave. Death is certain to all, nor age, nor rank, nor wealth, nor all that earth can afford, will exempt us from this common doom of mortality.

How unspeakably important then, that we should have our lamps trimmed and be ready for the summons. He was endeared to us by the tender ties of a brother; while our heart is affected with the anguish of grief, we are constrained to offer this feeble tribute to his memory.

The good Being above rules by the council of his own will. In his dispensations, may he have prepared him for the awful change; and at the last great day, may he be found among the redeemed of earth. And may the omnipotent arm of Jehovah be stretched forth to comfort and sustain his afflicted family as they are passing through these thin, bitter waters of sorrow.

So fades a summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er—
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies the wave along the shore. *Com.*

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. W. H. SMITH, from New York:
25 bags prime Laguayra COFFEE;
25 " " Java "
15 " " Rio "
50 boxes " CHEESE;
15 bbls. " SUGAR CRACKERS;
10 boxes " " "
Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.
Jan. 9.—19

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
55 Chambers Street, and 33 Reade Street,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.

WILL BE PREPARED, on and after January 1st, to open their Spring Importations, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable SILK AND FANCY GOODS, adapted especially to the wants of first class, North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.

Jan. 5th. 19-3m

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Academy will commence on the 7th of January, 1857. Mr. James M. Nixon has charge of the Boarding House. Tuition and Board $65 to $75 per session. J. M. FOY.
Scott's Hill, New Hanover Co., N. C., Dec. 26.—93-3t18-2t

NEGROES FOR HIRE.

THE NEGROES belonging to the estate of ALFRED L. MOORE, dec'd., will be hired out at his late residence, Spring Garden, New Hanover county, on Saturday, the 10th inst. The usual bond and security required. GEO. MOORE, Special Administrator.
Jan. 8—104-1t-19-1t

NEW BOOKS.—January 5th, 1857.—Received this morning further supplies of Recollections of a Lifetime, by S. G. Goodrich, (Peter Parley); Spurgeon's Sermons; Fanny Fern's Play Day Book; Chateaubriand's Genious of Christianity; Private Correspondent of Daniel Webster; Hiawatha; Complete setts of Prescott's Works, including: Conquest of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, Ferdinand and Isabella, Phillip the Second, Biographical and Critical Miscellanies, and other works too numerous to mention, at
Jan. 5th, 1857. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

WANTED.

A GOOD DISTILLER for the year 1857. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the subscriber, at Green Swamp, Columbus county, N. C.
Jan, 5.—101-3t—19-1t* JAS. M. FOY.

JUST RECEIVED.

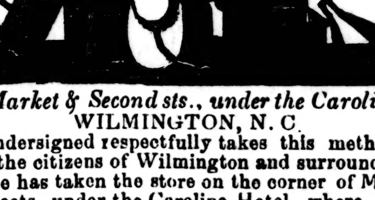
24 BOXES BUCKWHEAT;
3 bbls. "
24 boxes CANDY;
15 bbls. C. SUGAR;
350 bags ALUM SALT. For sale by
Dec. 30. McCALEB & BUNTING.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, tha the has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS. Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, consisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.
Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE," AT THE Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:
16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;
40 do do Hazart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Scaled Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches;
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
30 Ploughs do do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases Shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel. Besides a good many other articles, too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIGGE,
Nov. 26th 37 North Water Street.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THOSE SAWS stamped J. M. ROBINSON are manufactured of the finest quality Cast Steel, by the very best workmen. They are tempered by Sylvester's Patent Tempering Machine; (which tempers more evenly, and renders the blade stiffer to the guage of plate than any other aparatus,) and ground on Southwell's Patent Saw Grinding Machine; the only machine that will grind a Circular Saw perfectly true. For sale by
July 1, 1856. J. M. ROBINSON & SON,
P. S.—Saws of every kind made to order.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article			
BEESWAX, ℔.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, 100 ℔s.	5 50	@	7 00
BRICKS, M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10½	@	12½
St Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔.	12	@	12½
CORN MEAL, bush	75	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, yd.	8	@	8½
Yarn, ℔.	17	@	17½
EGGS, doz	22	@	25
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 60	@	1 75
FEATHERS, ℔.	40	@	45
FISH, bbl,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50
Mac're., No 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	13 00
do. No. 3.	5 50	@	6 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, cwt.	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 75
Extra	0 00	@	7 50
Superfine	0 00	@	7 25
Fine	6 75	@	7 00
GRAIN, bush.			
Corn	67	@	70
Oats	42	@	45
White Beans	0 00	@	1 50
Pease, Cow	77½	@	80
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔.	4	@	4¼
HAY, 100 lbs.			
Eastern	90	@	1 15
N. River	75	@	1 00
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, bbl.	90	@	95
do. fm store	1 35	@	0 00
LIQUORS, gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	38	@	42
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	45	@	55
Brandy	45	@	55
do. Apple	60	@	75
do. Peach	75	@	85
LUMBER, M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	7 00	@	7 50
Scantling	0 00	@	6 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	00	@	45
NAILS, ℔.			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½

Article			
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, 280 ℔s.			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 90
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 90
Hard	0 00	@	1 90
Tar, bbl.	0 00	@	1 50
do., in order	0 00	@	1 65
Pitch..do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1,	3 00	@	4 50
do. No. 2.	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3,	1 05	@	1 10
Sp'ts Turp., gallon	00	@	47½
Varnish, gal.	26	@	30
OILS, gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 00	@	1 05
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	65	@	75
Irish, do.	0 00	@	0 00
do. bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14	@	15
Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	10½	@	11
Hog round.	12	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	9½	@	10
Shoulders	7	@	9
N. C. Lard	15	@	
West'n do.	00	@	00
Butter	24	@	26
Cheese	11½	@	12½
Pork, Mess, bbl.	21 00	@	22 50
do. Prime.	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	14 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY			
Chickens, live,	15	@	25
do. dead,	18	@	25
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔.	12½	@	15
SALT,			
Alum, bush.	27	@	40
Liverpool sack, ground.	0 85	@	1 00
do. fine.	0 00	@	2 00
SUGARS, ℔			
Porto Rico	9½	@	11½
New Orleans,	0	@	00
Muscovado	8½	@	10
Loaf & crush.	14	@	14½
Clarified and Granulated.	12½	@	13
SOAP, ℔.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, M.			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	1 50	@	2 00
STAVES, M.			
W. O Bbbl.	12 00	@	16 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	14 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	@	12 00
TIMBER, M.			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime.	6 50	@	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary.	4 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔.	10	@	12

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents per bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred———*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore...1	pr ct. prem.		Philadelphia 1	pr ct. prem	
New York,..1	"	"	Virginia.... ½	"	"
Boston......1	"	"	Charleston,..½	"	"

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a	$ 40
Rosin and Tar, do	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do	55	a	60
Flour, do	00	a	25
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	1 25	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	
Flaxseed, per bushel,	00	a	
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	
Wheat, per bush	0	a	
Lumber, per M	6 00	a	8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	0	a	7
Rice per 100 lbs			10
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	00
Spirits Turpentine, do.	0 00	a	70
Lumber, per M	8 00	a	8 50
Peanuts, bushel,	00		9
Rough Rice, bushel,	00		8
Cotton, bale	0 00	@	2 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 8TH, 1857.

TURPENTINE—On Thursday last the price declined 20 cents on all qualities, at which it ruled up to Monday, when it went up 5 cents with sales at $2 85 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 85 for hard, per 280 lbs. The receipts continue very small, with a fair enquiry existing from both shippers and distillers, and parcels are generally taken on arrival at quotations. The transactions for the week just ended reach only 6,052 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard
Thursday	228	$2 80	$2 80	$1 80
Friday	270	2 80	2 80	1 80
Saturday	1,006	2 80	2 80	1 80
Monday	1,075	2 85	2 85	1 85
Tuesday	200	2 85	2 85	1 85
Wednesday	2,273	2 85	2 85	1 85
Thursday	700	2 90	2 90	1 90

This morning the price has gone up 5 cents, with sales as above.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The advices received from other markets since our last, have had a favorable effect on the market here, and quotations show an advance of fully 4½ cents during the week. There is a fair demand from buyers this morning and 48 cents is offered, but sellers are not disposed to take this figure, and are firm in holding at higher rates. The week's sales foot up 4,460 bbls., viz:

Thursday	1,400 bbls.	at 43 cents per gallon.
do.	600 "	45 " " "
Friday	300 "	45 " " "
Saturday	165 "	45 " " "
Monday	245 "	45 " " "
Tuesday	500 "	46 " " "
Wednesday	100 "	46½ " " "
Do	1,000 "	47 " " "
Do	150 "	47½ " " "

ROSIN—For Common the market has ruled unusually quiet for the past two weeks, and since our review of Thursday last, we notice the sale of only 2,000 bbls. (this morning) at $1 10 for large size bbls. It is generally held at $1 10, but buyers are not disposed to operate at this figure; fair stock in first hands. We quote at $1 05 to $1 10, according to size of bbls. For No. 1 there is an active enquiry, but owing to the limited receipts and the small quantity offering very few sales have taken place. We note small sales at $2 25 a $3 75 per bbl.;—an extra article would bring higher figures—say $4 50 a $5. No demand for No. 2, and nominal at quotations. See table.

TAR—Ruled steady at last week's quotation up to Monday, when there seemed to be less disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and the price declined 10 cents. We note light receipts for the week, with sales of only 835 bbls at $1 50 a $1 60 per bbl.—the market closing at lowest figure.

BEEF CATTLE—No material change to make; fair stock in butchers hands, and not much demand. Two or three small droves brought in and sold at 6 cents per lb.

COFFEE—We have nothing new to report in the market for this article. The stock in store is fully fair, and we notice merely a retail demand. Sales in the small way at quotations, as in quality. See table.

COTTON—Since our last review the market has ruled quite active for this article, with limited receipts. There is none of consequence at present in first hands, and our quotations can be readily obtained. Sales have been made during the week at 12, 12¼ a 12½ cents for low to strict middling.—We quote as follows: low middling to middling 12 a 12¼ cents, strict middling 12½ cents, and good middling 12¾ cents—no sales as yet at the latter figure.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate demand and we note a shade advance on former figure. Small sales from the granaries at 80 a 85 cents per bushel, as in quality.

EMPTY BARRELS—The receipts of Spirits Turpentine barrels for a few weeks past have been quite small, and in consequence the stock on market has been somewhat reduced, though it may be considered fully fair for present purposes. We note only small transactions for the week at $1 62½ a $1 75 each for second hand, according to quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are brought in sparingly, and sell quick from carts at 23 a 25 cents per dozen.

FEATHERS—Fair supply in store, and dull at 40 a 45 cents per lb., as in quality.

FISH—Nothing done in either description since our last except in the retail way, and we refer to our table for store rates.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to notice in this article.—The receipts continue to be small, and the stock on market is only about fair. The demand appears to be confined to retailers, who are not disposed to purchase more than is sufficient for their immediate wants, consequently the transactions have been limited to small parcels at quotations. We quote cross $6 25, fine $6 75, superfine $7 25, and family $7 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—For CORN the market rules firm, with a fair demand from dealers, and the price has advanced 5 a 6 cents over previous rates. The arrivals have replenished the market, and there is now a moderate stock in store. The receipts comprise 10,800 bushels, of which 5,500 bushels sold on private terms, 3,400 do. has gone into store, and 1,900 do. sold at 70 cents per bushel for *new*. We quote at 67 a 70 cents, as in quality.———OATS—None arriving, and the quantity in dealers hands has been materially reduced. There is a good demand for them, and 42 a 45 cents per bushel could be easily had for a few cargoes. ———PEAS—The receipts for one or two weeks past have been confined to a few scattering parcels of *Cow*, and no sales worthy of report have taken place;—the stock on market is about fair, and the demand limited. We quote at 77½ to 80 cents per bushel, as in quantity and quality.———

RICE—For the *rough* article the market rules unusually dull; there is no demand, and we are unable to give a correct quotation. *Clean* is in moderate supply, with only a limited demand from grocers, and small sales at 4 a 4¼ cents per lb., as in quality.———WHEAT—No receipts or sales to notice. We quote nominally at $1 45 for red, and $1 55 for white.

HAY—There has been nothing done in this article since our last except at retail; no receipts of either description. The market is dull, and stock in dealers hands quite heavy. We refer to our table for both cargo and store rates.

LIME—No change to make. Dealers have a full supply on hand, and the market rules dull. See table for cargo and retail rates.

LIQUORS—Domestic are in moderate stock, with a limited demand. See table for store rates.

LUMBER—River—Is in demand, and none received for a few weeks past. We quote scantling at $6 50, and flooring boards at $10 per M.

MOLASSES—Is in limited enquiry, and only a small lot of old crop Cuba on market. Quotations remain without change—45 cents per gallon from wharf; and from store at 50 cents, in bbls.

POTATOES—For *Sweet* there is a fair demand, and very few arriving; sell from carts and boats at 65 a 80 cents per bushel, as in quality. *Irish* are in moderate stock, and rule dull. We quote at $3 a $3 25 for eating, and $4 per bbl. for planting.

PEA NUTS—Have been brought in quite sparingly during the past week and as there are but few buyers in market they rule exceedingly dull at $1 a $1 05 per bushel, as in quality.

PROVISIONS—For N. C. cured BACON the market remains without material alteration. Very little if any *new* has been brought in within the past week, and retailers do not seem disposed to purchase the old stock. We have no transactions to report, and our quotations must be considered as merely nominal. See table. The stock of *Western* cured is fully fair for the season, and the demand continues to be light. Sales of small parcels have taken place from store at 9¼ to 10 cents for sides, and 7½ to 8 cents per lb. for shoulders, as in quality.———LARD—Is in moderate demand for retailing purposes, and the supply on market is quite small. Some few parcels of N. C. make (*new*) have been received, and we note small sales at 15 cents per lb., in kegs and bbls.———PORK—Northern Mess remains about the same as reported for several weeks past; demand limited, and a fair stock on market. See table for store rates, as in quality. *Fresh* is in better enquiry, and comes in exceedingly slow; sells from carts at 9 a 10 cents per lb.

SALT—We note the receipt a few days since from Liverpool of a cargo of 2,600 sacks, which changed hands on private terms—believed at 85 cents per sack, 90 days;—fair stock on market. We quote from store at 95 cents a $1 05 per sack, in quantities to suit. No receipts of Alum, and no sales except at retail. See table for store prices.

SHINGLES—Nothing of consequence to note in the way of sales, and the market rules dull. We quote common nominal at $1 75 a $2, and contract at $4 a $5 per M., as in quality.

TIMBER—The demand for mill purposes continues to be limited, and market remains without change. See table for classified rates.

FREIGHT—There is rather more firmness in the market, and with a moderate quantity of country produce offering coastwise rates have improved a shade. We refer to our table for rates, which will be found correct.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.—Cotton—There was a very spirited demand for this article to-day, and the transactions, which in the aggregate reached 2,425 bales, show a decided advancing tendency in prices. The sales were made at prices ranging from 11¾ to 12¾ cts., as extremes.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Sales of flour at $6 25. Wheat, sales of red at $1 40 to $1 42, white $1 50 to $1 57. Corn 60a62 cents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Cotton is firm. Flour is steady—State, $6 15 a 6 30; southern $6 85 a 7 20. Wheat is higher; white $1 69 a 1 76; red $1 55 a 1 59. Corn has declined—mixed 69c.; white 73c.; yellow 74c. Mess Pork $20 a $20 25. Beef, Chicago repacked $14 50 a 15. Lard 12¼c. Ohio Whiskey 27c. Rio Coffee 10 a 11c. Cuba Muscavado Sugar 9½c. New Orleans Molasses 80c. Spirits Turpentine 49 a 50c. Rosin $1 57 a 1 60. Tobacco 12 a 14c. for Kentucky. Rice 3¼ a 4½c. Freights are better.

NORFOLK, Jan. 3d.—Bacon.—New Hog Round 13½; Hams 14a15; Middlings 13, in fair demand.
Lard, New No 1,15 No 2,14½, in fair demand,
Cotton, 12a12½, in demand.
Corn, Sales of white and Mixed 62½ and Yellow 65.
Wheat, White $1 50a1 55; Red $1 40, but little in market.
Flour, Superfine $7½; Extra $8; Family $9a$10.
Peas, Black Eye $1 65 in demand.
Naval Stores, Black Tar $1 50a1 62; Bright $1 50a$1 62½; Rosin $1 35, dull.
Staves, W O Pipe, prime $70 W O Pipe, culls Bbl prime $26, W O B I, culls, 8; W O Heading, prime, $50a52; W O Heading, culls, 18; R O. Hhd, prime, $32a33; R O Hhd culls, $13a15, in fair demand.
Shingles, $5a6 75, dull
Pea Nuts, 62½a $100, dull.
Pork, Mess $21a22.
Whiskey, 22a33 cts, in good demand.
Dried Apples, $1 62½, wanted.
Dried Peaches, $5 25a5 50, wanted.
Apple Brandy, 62½, cts, in demand.
Hay, Good supply, 80a90, by cargo.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 20.—Breadstuffs are very dull, with a decline during the week on flour of 6d to 1s; and on corn 6d. Wheat has not sustained any change since the departure of the Fulton on the 17th of December. Consols closed on Saturday afternoon, for account, at 94 to 94¼. Money is easier. Bank rates have been reduced to 6 per cent. Cotton of lower qualities had advanced one-eighth. The better qualities are stiffer, but quotably unchanged. The sales of the week amount 55,000 bales.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 5.—Bacon 12½@13 cts. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee—Rio, 12½@13½; Laguira, 14@15; St. Domingo, 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 11¾@12; ord. to mid., 11@11¾. Feathers, 35@40. Flour—Family, $7 50@0 00; Superfine, $7 00@$0 00; Fine, $6 50@0 00; Scratched, $6 00. Grain—Corn, 85@90; Wheat, $1 10@1 20; Oats, 50@00; Peas, 75a80; Rye, 90@100. Hides—Dry, 12@14; Green, 5@0. Lard, 14@15. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack) $1 50@$0 00.

Cotton—We advance our quotations to correspond with sales on Saturday. Flour—we advance our quotations.—Corn—in demand.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Sales of 13,000 bales of Cotton to-day. The Niagara's advices caused greater firmness, and prices are stiffer. Sales of Middling at 11¼a12½. Sales for the week 67,000 bales. Receipts of the last week 35,000 bales. Stock at New Orleans 380,500 bales. Receipts less than last year 2,200 bales. Coffee—Rio 10½a10¾. Sales of the week 10,000 bags. Stock at New Orleans 87,000 bags. Receipts of the last week 12,500 bags. Red and mixed Wheat $1 50. Pork—Western mess is lower. Lard in kegs 12½ cts. Freight for Cotton to Liverpool 19-32.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED

Jan 1—Schr Werth, O'Neal, from New York, to T C Worth; with mdze.
Schr Humming Bird, Weeks, from New York, to J R Blossom; with mdze.
Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.
2—Schr James Buchanan, Davis, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.
Jan. 2—Schr. J. B. Coffin, Kellar, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.
Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.
Schr. Odd Fellow, McKethan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.
Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.
3—Schr. Henry Nutt, Williams, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.
Schr. Palestine, Rollins, from Hyde county, to master; with corn.
Jan. 3—Schr. Sidney Price, Godfrey, from New York, to Geo. Harriss.
Schr. Charles Fox, Chase, from Hertford, N. C., to Elli & Mitchell; with corn.
5—Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to Lamont & Monk; with naval stores.
Jan. 5—Schr. Daniel W. Vaughn, Gifford, from N. York, to Wm. M. Harriss.
Schr. Southern Belle, O'Brien, from New York, to J. H Flanner; with mdze.
Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, from Boston, to G. W. Davis; with mdze.
Schr. Rhoda & Beulah, Robbins, from Boston, to T. C. Worth.
Br. Brig Robert Bruce, Bindson, from Liverpool, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with salt.
Schr. Purse, Moore, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.
Schr. Agnes McLean, ——, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.
6—Schr. Edward Stanly, Pugh, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.
Schr. Lavinia, Hatsell, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn.
Jan. 6—Schr. Topaz, O'Neal, from Perquimans County, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.
Br. Brig Agricola, Anderson, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.
Schr. Sam. Bolton, Allen, from Boston, to T. C. Worth.
Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B G. Worth.
Jan. 7—Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.
Brig Handy, Handy, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.
Brig Elisa Ann, Thomas, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.
Brig Philip Larabee, Auld, 17 days from Powce, P. R., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

CLEARED.

Jan. 1—Schr. Matchless, Smith, for Cuba, by J. C. Smith & Co.; with lumber.
2—Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores, &c.
Schr. Nathaniel Doane, Doane, for Gibraltar and a market, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.
Jan. 3—Schr. Lilly, Francis, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.
Brig Royalston, Robinson, for St. John, N. B., by Kidder & Martin; with lumber, timber, &c.
Schr. Ned, Merrithew, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, cotton, &c.
Brig Vernon, Collins, for West Indies, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber, shingles, &c.
U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.
Jan. 3—Schr. James Buchanan, Davis, for Lockwood's Folly, by Willard & Curtis.
Schr. Odd Fellow, McKetthan, for Lockwood's Folly, by Willard & Curtis.
Schr. Ann Maria, Brown, for Lockwood's Folly, by Willard & Curtis.
Jan. 5—Schr Vermont, Elliott, for Norfolk, Va., by Kidder & Martin; with lumber.
6—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.
Jan. 6—Schr. Exchange, Burch, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.
7—Schr. Deborah Jones, Tatem, for Baltimore, by Geo Harriss; with lumber.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1857.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation and the Fayetteville and Western Railroad.

We regret to find in the last *North Carolinian* a bitter attack upon the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. We do not pretend to say that something has not been wrong about that work. That it has been the victim of miscalculation, mismanagement—misanything you please, we suppose must be admitted; at any rate, it is not denied. We have done our best to stir up those interested to find out exactly where the wrong is, so that we cannot be accused of acting under desire to have anything smothered up or concealed.

But that is one thing. Hostility to the work is another; and that hostility to the work, *per se*, does exist, is perfectly evident from the tone of the article in the *Carolinian*. There is no mistaking the *animus* of that article.

Now this is deeply to be regretted. With the private feelings of men or bodies of men towards this or that work we have nothing to do; at any rate, we have nothing now to say. It is their own business. This we will say, however, that the worst way in the world to promote your own interests is to make attacks upon the interests of others. The worst way in the world to secure the passage of any appropriation for the Coal Mine Road, is through attacks upon the Deep River Improvement, as an improvement, and this we suppose has something to do with he "slashing" criticism of the latter work by the *Carolinian*. It may be thought that the navigation stands somewhat in the way of the road, and that if the former were knocked in the head, the latter would be bound to "go through." We think this is a somewhat mistaken idea.

Let us not be misunderstood. We are for cloaking over nothing in connection with the river. Our course has shown that. We are in favor of a road to the Coal Mines, as we have honestly avowed a dozen times, although the *Observer* will have it that we are aiming "side-blows," etc., at the latter work, in all which the *Observer* is very much mistaken. We are really friendly to the work—we really believe also that the Cape Fear and Deep River can be made available, and that it ought not to be abandoned at this late time of the day.

There is no question that the original estimates for the river improvement were ridiculously inadequate. That ought to have been evident from the very beginning, to any engineer familiar with such work.—There is as little doubt that great loss has resulted from the *cobbling* system of underestimating, by which system of mistaken economy, work was only half-done, and experience shows that work so done had better never been touched. We admit this, but amid all the fusses and confusions, the fact remains, and is now manifest, that for an adequate sum to do the work well, the work *can* be well done, and that so done, the money expended will be *well bestowed*. A great work cannot be done for nothing. This *is* a great work. It is worth doing as a great work. It will produce a result commensurate with all proper expenditures necessary to carry it on as it ought to be carried on.

We are sorry that our cotemporary of the Carolinian repeats a sneer about Northern engineers, etc.—a sneer which has come from another quarter against the Wilmington Stockholders in the River improvement. Those who live in glass houses, are proverbially estopped from throwing stones, and surely the Coal Mine Road and its friends are somewhat in this condition. If we were inclined to retort about Northern speculators, we need only mention the names of Colby & Smith, and others. But we desire to awaken neither hard thoughts nor unpleasant feelings. These come unsought—too many of them. Let us rather put aside bickerings, and look the thing in the face. There are many inaccuracies in the article of the *Carolinian*, but to these we need not now allude.

☞ If it were possible to abolish New Year's Day and the fuss preceding and succeeding it, we should be among the warmest advocates of the innovation.—Bryant may talk about Autumn, and say that *then* "The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year," but Bryant knows nothing about it and never did and never will so long as he persists in such sonorous nonesense. This week just about closing is the confoundest week in all the fifty-two weeks and a day which the year contains, and a few such weeks would make us cross—a thing not so easy to do.

We don't pretend to make a readable paper during such times, and if we did, we would simply be guilty of obtaining readers under false pretences. Every body appears to us to be as busy as satan in a gale of wind, and as cross as a bear with a sore head, at which we do not wonder. Every body goes for himself and we suppose the Lord for us all, although it is more like as though somebody else had most to do with the human temper just now. Did you or any of you ever see, hear, feel, understand, or think about such abominable, crawling, creeping muggy, raw, chilly, mean weather? It is no doubt seasonable and right, but isn't it awful? We'll get over the blues shortly and spread ourselves like a young bay horse, but not this week.—*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

☞ Wonders will never cease, neither ought anything to be deemed impossible. A New York jury has convicted Huntingdon, the great forger, and a New York Judge has sentenced him to the full term allowed by law.

There are those who rather wonder at this, after the long list of Wall street robbers that have gone unwhipped of justice. Huntingdon had good counsel, who thought him crazy, and he had done things on a magnificent scale—was, in fact, a fashionable rascal, and still was convicted. Tell it not in Gath.

Huntingdon, we think, must have lived too fast. He ought to have secured something solid. A few thousands properly distributed don't bribe anybody but they *influence public opinion*. Huntingdon must have been rather short of funds. We do not know how else to solve the difficulty.

☞ Our young friend, B. W. Sanders, Esq., has become associate Editor of the Commercial of this place, and makes his bow to the public this morning in a very well-written "salutatory." We have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Sanders for some time, and during the recent canvass published some communications from his pen, which gave evidence of decided ability. We take pleasure in extending to him a hearty welcome, both as a friend and a co-laborer in the Democratic cause. We have no doubt but that he will do good service, and form a valuable accession to the Democratic corps editorial.

[*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

☞ According to usage, the inauguration of Gov. Bragg took place yesterday at Raleigh, in presence of both houses. We do not know that any law requires the public ceremony, but custom has sanctioned it, and it is proper to surround the assumption or re-assumption of executive duties by all decent and proper solemnities.

We question if there was a very full attendance of the members of the Legislature on the 1st. Some had gone one way and some another, and few expected any business to be done this week. We presume that all hands will get under way to do business by about Monday next.—*Daily Journal, 2d inst.*

☞ Nett amount in U. S. Treasury on the 22d ult. $22,012,212 58.

☞ The report of the Inspector of Flour at Fayetteville, shows the number of barrels inspected there during the year just closed to have been 13,167, a decrease from the inspections of the preceding year of 5,549.

☞ The accounts by the Steamer Fulton say that Spain and Prussia are likely to go to war. Why should Spain and Prussia go to war? They have no common aspirations and therefore no rivalries.—Their territories don't touch each other at any point, and they have, neither of them, either navies or shipping worth naming. How *can* they fight unless they go into a war of proclamations?

Four days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamship Fulton, from Havre and Southampton 17th instant, has arrived.

The steamship Hermann had put back to Southampton in a damaged condition.

The steamship Niagara, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, and the City of Washington, from Philadelphia, on the 16th.

There is no confirmation of the report of the arrival of the captain and fifteen of the passengers by the Lyonnaise at Bordeaux.

Hostilities are threatened between Spain and Prussia.

Persia formally accepts the English declaration of war.

The British have taken the islands of Ormus and Karack, in the Persian Gulf.

The Russians have retaken Soujouk-Kaleh, after a desperate resistance on the part of the Circassians.

The steamship Washington touched at Southampton on the 14th inst. *en route* for Bremen.

The Hermann put back to Southampton on the 14th inst., with a broken shaft. Her mails and passengers were transferred to the Fulton.

The Arctic exploring ship Resolute was at Cowes. She had been visited by Queen Victoria, accompanied by the royal family, the American officers in port, and a large number of distinguished personages. All the American officers who went out in the Resolute have been invited to the Queen's palace in the Isle of Wright.

The marriage of Prince Frederick of Prussia with the Princess Royal of Eng and was fixed for the 21st November next.

The Duke of Assune, Spanish envoy extraordinary to Russia, arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 9th inst.

Navigation of the Baltic was reopened on the 14th December.

The English funds remained unaffected by the heaviness on the Paris Bourse, and closed on the 16th at a recovery of an eighth. Foreign securities were steady. French Three's closed on the 16th at 66f. for money—a decline of two per cent. during the month.

Just before the Fulton left Havre a telegraphic despatch was received from Bordeaux that the rumored arrival there of the captain and fifteen passengers of the Lyonnaise was untrue.

Several mail steamers from Liverpool for Southampton had put back, damaged during the recent violent gales, which had been very destructive.

The London Times pronounces President Pierce's message "as, on the whole, conciliatory both in matter and manner."

The re-assembling of the Congress of Paris is fixed for the 25th of December. It was believed that the difficulties concerning the Isle of Serpents and Bolgrad would be arranged beforehand.

The quarrel between Spain and Prussia had gone so far that it was feared the next step would be open hostilities.

Milano, who attempted to assassinate the King of Naples, had been hung.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The steamship Niagara, with Liverpool dates to the 20th December, arrived last night.

The steamship Persia arrived out on Saturday, the 20th December. Her advices caused a further advance in Cotton of one sixteenth to one-eighth pence.

France proposes a compromise to Russia in the Bolgrad affair, and Russia accepts the compromise.—England is sending reinforcements to the expedition against Persia. Eight regiments have been ordered. Prussia is preparing for operations against Switzerland. Trouble is also brewing in Hungary.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1, 1857.

To the Editors of the Journal:

Gentlemen:—In your paper of the 30th ult. you make mention of a "collision" on this road, but do not attempt to place the blame upon any particular agent.

I feel it due to myself to state the circumstances, and let the public judge where the blame belongs.

The night train South (by time table No. 4) is due here at 5 40 A. M., but if it cannot reach here within ten minutes of 6 A. M., it is to lay by at the nearest turnout that it can reach, and be off the main track ten minutes before the up day train (No. 1) is due at such turnout.

Had this order been obeyed there could have been no collision. The train, in this case, would have been in northeast turnout twenty-five to thirty minutes before No. 1 could have reached that point.

Why was this not done? It seems the conductor, who has a very good watch, and is habitually a very careful man, had his watch ten minutes *too slow*. He regulated it by the standard clock at Wilmington on going out (he says), and in thirty-six hours it had fallen ten minutes behind the correct time!

His train had reached the turnout, and was backing in when the train No. 1 ran into it. This train, it is stated, was running slow from the last preceding mile post, as there is a switch to cross at this turnout, but it was very dark, *and there was no light on the engine of the down night train, though the order to carry one there is imperative!* and no one ever expects to find the night train on the main track, as a large margin is allowed for it *to keep out of the way*, and still *get here in schedule time.*

That the up train was moving slow, is shown by the small amount of damage done to the engines and cars. The passenger cars are but slightly injured. The platforms of the baggage cars are broken, with other small damages,—it was here that the free negro boy had his legs broken, from the effects of which he died the same day. The damage to machinery is not probably over $800 to $1,000, and I think something less.

I had hoped that no accident of this kind *could* happen to the trains on this road, as I believe every precaution has been taken on the side of *safety* that human foresight can devise. For two years we have had nothing of the kind to happen to any of our trains, and I most sincerely trust this may be the last one in many years to come.

S. L. FREMONT,
Eng. & Sup't.

P. S.—This statement is made in reference to the running as compared with the time tables and instructions therein, and has no reference to the action of the Board of Directors last night, as I have not yet seen the view they take of it, but it is made in justice to myself. S. L. F.

The Supreme Court.

The session of the Supreme Court commenced in this city yesterday, Judges Nash, (Chief Justice) Pearson and Battle on the bench. There were 26 applications to practice in the county Courts of this State, as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, all of whom, after a proper examination of their qualifications by the aforesaid Judges, were admitted to the bar. They are as follows:

Wm. Thompson, of Chowan county; Richard A. McLauchlin of Iredell; Col. W. M. Hardy, of Buncombe; E. W. Gilliam, of Oxford; R. H. Broadfield, of Rowan; Wm. J. Kerr, of Mecklenburg; J. C. Hitchcock, of Davidson; Allen Jordon, of Montgomery; Wm. K. Watson, of Bertie; J. E. Short, of Washington; Richard H. Battle, Jr., of Chapel Hill; Joshua Warren White, of Perquimans; Julian Turner, of Hillsborough; John A. Stanly, of New Hanover; Clement Dowd, of Carthage; J. B. Slaughter, of Hertford; F. C. Roberts, of Newbern; J. S. Moore, of Goldsborough; M. S. Robins, of Randolph; D. M. Furchee, of Davie; J. A. Faison, of Sampson; J. N. Stallings, of Duplin; S. Blue, of Richmond; And for the Superior Courts; Thos C. Fuller, of Fayetteville; Jesse J. Yeates of Murfreesboro; J. M. Taylor, of Nashville; J. H. Bullock of Person; John Williams, of E. City; A. McIver, of Moore; N. H. Fennell, of N. Hanover; M. M. Cowles, of Yadkin; O. R. Rand, of N. Carolina; J. I. Scales, of Rockingham; B. R. Moore, of Person; E. Martin, of Salisbury.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.
NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 31st, 1856.

No quorum in the Senate to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following bills were introduced, read, and appropriately referred:

Mr. Stewart, a bill concerning the school fund of Harnett county. Mr. Houck, a bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish in Branch Creek, Rowan county. Mr. Houck, a bill to amend 85th section 34th chapter of the Revised Code, concerning trading with negroes. Mr. Benbury, a bill concerning State bonds. Mr. Houck, a substitute for a bill introduced by him, concerning placing obstructions on Railroads. This bill enacts that any person convicted of placing obstructions on Railroads, shall receive thirty-nine lashes; but if loss of life or limb occur, he shall suffer death.

The following bills were read the second time, and, the rules being suspended, passed their third reading:

A bill to lay off a road to the town of Marshall, in Madison county. A bill to authorize Plank Road and Turnpike Companies to use stone and gravel in the repairs of their roads.

Mr. Slaughter moved a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to enter into an election for Attorney General, to supply the vacancy caused by Mr. Bachelor's resignation. Objection being made, the House voted—ayes 35, nays 19.

The Speaker stated that there was no quorum present. Mr. Love moved a call of the House, which was adopted. Ayes 31, nays 20. Pending the call, Mr. Baxter moved a suspension, when the Speaker decided the House could transact no business, and declared the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

RALEIGH, Jan. 1st, 1857.

SENATE.—The Senate assembled at 11 o'clock. Mr Boyd introduced a resolution to change the time of meeting of the Legislature, in order to terminate the session on or about Christmas. Laid on the table.

A message was received from the House proposing to enter on the election of Attorney General to fill the unexpired term of J. B. Bachelor; which being concurred in, Mr. Hill nominated W. H. Bailey of Orange.

Mr. Wilder introduced a bill to incorporate the Raleigh Savings Institution.

A message was received from the House with a bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, with an amendment. Which was concurred in.

A number of engrossed bills from the House were read the first time, which will be noticed as they pass their second reading.

At 12 o'clock the Senate left their chamber to be present in the Commons Hall at the inauguration of His Excellency, the Governor. On their return the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following bills were introduced, read the first time, and referred to appropriate Committees:

Mr. Love, a bill to enlarge the powers of the Trustees of Greenhill Female Academy. Mr. Rumley, a bill to amend the 36th sec. 85th cap. of the Revised Code, concerning Pilots. Mr. Scales, a bill to amend 36th sec. 7th chap. of the Revised Code, concerning Asylums. Mr. Rushing, a bill to discharge unjust and malicious prosecutions. Mr. Elliott, a bill to charter Mount Olivet Academy, Randolph County.—Mr. Eller, a bill to aid in the construction of a public road in Wilkes County. It appropriates $500 for that purpose.

Mr. Slaughter renewed his motion of yesterday, concerning the election of Attorney General, which being adopted, a message was accordingly sent to the Senate.

The following bills were read the second time, and the rules being suspended, they were read the third time and passed: A bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish in Nottey River. After a few remarks from Mr. Stiles the bill passed. On motion of Mr. Houck, the bill appointing a special Magistrate for Rowan County, resident in Salisbury, was passed. A bill to prohibit Inspectors of Naval Stores to buy or sell said stores on Commission. A bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish in Grant's Creek, Rowan County.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to elect an Attorney General for the remainder of Mr. Bachelors term, and nominating W. H. Bailey of Orange, for that office. Mr. Waugh nominated Mr. Jenkins, but afterwards withdrew it at Mr. Jenkins request, Henry W. Miller of Wake was then put in nomination. The House proceeded to vote.

[The tellers to superintend the election made no report, but we understand the result was—Mr. Bailey 91, Mr. Miller 23, Mr. B. Moore 3.]

After the election, on motion of Mr. Love, the bill to charter Greenhill Academy was read the second and third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Elliott the bill to charter Mt. Olivet Academy also passed.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey a message was sent to the Senate announcing that the House was ready to proceed with the inauguration of the Governor.

At 12 o'clock the Senate, preceded by their Speaker and Chief Clerk, entered the House and took their seats on the right of the Speaker's chair; the Speaker of the Senate being presiding officer of the General Assembly. His Excellency, accompanied by Chief Justice Nash and the joint Committee of both Houses, entered shortly after, and the oaths of office being administered, His Excellency addressed the assembly in a very eloquent speech, thanking them for the honor conferred. The Governor and Chief Justice, followed by the Speaker and Senators, then retired.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 2, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. W. K. Lane, Senator from Wayne, successor to Mr. Brogden, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Wilder, from the Committee on Banks, reported unfavorably on the bill to charter a Bank at Salisbury, and also a bill in reference to the bank of Greensboro', with amendments.

Mr. Parks introduced a series of resolutions authorizing a survey of the Nortwestern Railroad, the Governor to employ the requisite engineers.

Mr. Fonville, a bill to incorporate the Male and Female Academy in Swansboro'.

Mr. Gorrell, a bill to incorporate the Greensborough Hotel Company.

Mr. Clarke, a bill to repeal the act locating the Judges of the Superior Courts.

The bill relative to the currency of the State was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The bill to incorporate the Danville and Greensboro' Railroad Company was read the second time and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The bill concerning the improvement of certain rivers in Sampson county was made the order of the day for Monday next.

A bill to amend the charter of Jonathan's Creek Turnpike Company passed its second reading.

The bill to repeal the act fixing the dividing line between Chatham and Alamance was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to authorize the examination of mines in certain cases passed, its second reading.

The bill to make railroad companies responsible for the killing of cattle, stock, &c., by locomotives, was read the second time. Mr. Wiggins advocated the bill. He thought it right and proper the road should pay. The Wilmington road paid nothing; the Gaston only one-half. Mr. Wilder explained, when the accident is unavoidable the road pays half, when it is the result of carelessness the road pays full value and charges the engineer. Mr. Eaton opposed the bill, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Coleman introduced a bill to establish the competency of Universalists, and others, to take the usual oaths.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Waugh from the committee to superintend the election of Attorney General reported Mr. Baily duly elected.

Mr. Stubbs offered a resolution that the House shall sit each day in session from 10 to 3 o'clock.—Mr. Stubles said his object was to get rid of evening and night sessions. Mr. Jenkins gave notice that he would move to amend by inserting from 9 to 2 o'clock. Under the rules the resolution lies over one day.

Mr. Green offered a resolution authorizing the State Geologist, under the direction of the Governor, to transmit a collection of the minerals of this State to the Patent Office.

The following bills were introduced, read the first time and appropriately referred:

Mr. Baxter, a bill to increase the Revenue of the State. This bill imposes a tax of one per cent on Bank dividends and profits, provided the tax does not reduce the profits less than 6 per cent. Mr. Gilliam, a bill to repeal the 8th sec. 81st chap. of the Revised Code, concerning Albemarle Sound and its tributaries. Mr. Pickett, a bill to amend the charter of the Female College, Anson County. Mr. Elliott, a bill to extend the time of entering titles to vacant lands. Mr. Elliott, a bill to alter the time of meeting of the General Assembly: It proposes to meet on the 4th Monday in December. Mr. Gentry, a bill to provide for the constructions and repairs of public roads.—Mr. Tate, a bill to amend the 4th sec. 31st chap. of the Revised Code. This bill makes such alteration in the wording of the section as authorizes the shipping master for the port of Wilmington to issue warrants for the arrest of deserters from vessels in said port, as was originally intended to be enacted.—Mr. Waddell, a bill to incorporate the town of Albemarle, Stanly County. Mr. Pickett, a bill to prohibit the poisoning of fish.

The resolution in favor of B. H. Stanmire was taken up. The resolution gives him $7,175 as compensation for certain lands granted for revolutionary services. A lengthy debate ensued. On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the above sum was stricken out, and amount allowed by the majority report of the committee, $4,000 with interest, moved to be inserted, which was rejected. A motion to recommit to committe being rejected, Mr. Hackney moved to insert $6,500 with interest, rejected. Finally the resolution passed the second reading, allowing $2,160 with sixty acres of land at present in his possession.

The House then adjourned.

RALEIGH, January 3d, 1857.

SENATE.—Mr. Hill introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Yanceyville.

Mr. Bryant, a bill to alter the County line between Surry and Ashe County.

The following bills passed their third reading:

A bill to incorporate Jonathan's Creek Turnpike Company. A bill concerning the examination of mines in certain cases.

A bill to lay off a new County by the name of Alleghany was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The bill to prevent the felling of timber in Enoe and other rivers, passed its second reading.

The bill requiring those suing rail-road Companies, to give notice to the President, was lost on its second reading, also, a bill for the benefit of creditors of deceased insolvents.

The bill to incorporate the North Carolina Gas and Transportation Company, passed its second and third readings.

A bill to incorporate the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, passed its second and third readings.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the Bank of Wilmington, with three amendments, passed its second reading.

A bill to extend the charter of New Garden Boarding School, was read the second and third time and passed.

A bill to incorporate the Warrenton Female College, was read second time, and at a later period passed its third reading with an amendment by Mr. Eaton.

A bill to emancipate a slave of Daniel Shaver was lost—ayes 8, nays 25.

A number of bills were informally passed over.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Withers offered a resolution, requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the 107th chap. of the Revised Code concerning slaves, and reporting thereon if necessary.

Mr. Stubb's resolution relative to daily sessions was read. Mr. Jenkins moved to amend by inserting from 9 to 2 o'clock. Mr. Ferribee offered a substitute, giving a recess from 1 to 3 o'clock, which was adopted, but the resolution as amended was rejected.

The following bills were introduced, read and appropriately referred:

Mr. Stubbs, a bill changing the time of meeting of the Supreme Court. Mr. Stubbs having explained the object of the bill, moved the rules be suspended, which was objected to by Mr. Baxter, and the bill was laid on the table. Mr. Humphrey, a bill authorizing the Governor and Treasurer to act as Commissioners, to let out the public buildings in Burke square, Raleigh Mr. Settle, a bill to amend 17th sec. 110th chap. of the Revised Code. Mr. Bynum, a bill concerning dowers. Mr. Speer, a bill to incorporate the Medical Society of North Carolina. Mr. Badham, a bill to incorporate the Albemarle Rifles, town of Edenton. Mr. Kelly, a bill to alter the time for laying taxes in Craven County.

The rules being suspended, the following bills passed the second and third readings:

The bill to extend the time for entering titles to vacant lands It extends the time to 1859. Also a number of resolutions in favor of individuals for repayment of taxes.

A bill to repeal the act appointing a State Geologist, was read the second time and passed: yeas 52, nays 27.

The bill to increase the salary of Secretary of State, was rejected; yeas 32, nays 70.

The bill to provide for the better security of costs in cases of ejectment, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, a message was sent to the Senate, appointing 3 o'clock Saturday next for the election of Magistrates.

On motion of Mr. Settle, the bill from the Senate providing for the registration of Coupon Bonds, was passed through its second and third readings.

Mr. Gilliam's bill permitting Judges and Lawyers to solemnize marriages was indefinitely postponed.

A number of bills were read and left on the table for further action.

The House then adjourned.

The Reception of the Officers of the Resolute.

The Arctic discovery ship Resolute, recovered by an American whalling ship and presented to the British nation by the United States Congress, arrived at Spithead (as heretofore stated) on the 12th ult., under the command of Capt. Hartstein, of the U. S. Navy.

On the morning of the 13th, Capt. Hartstein landed at Portsmouth, and paid official visits to Chevalier Pappalardo, the United States vice consul, and the military and civil authorities. An invitation to a public banquet, by the Corporation and inhabitants of Portsmouth, has been accepted by the captain and officers, but the day is not yet fixed; and every mark of respect has been paid to the American officers.

The Resolute was towed up the Cowes, the Queen having intimated her wish to pay a visit to the vessel, and the steam frigate Retribution was also sent up to salute on the occasion, and several gun boats and other ships were stationed in the roads.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by some of their children, paid their visit about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 16th, English and American flags flying at the peak of the Resolute, and the royal standard was hoisted at the main as soon as her majesty stepped on board. Capt. Hartstein received the royal party, the officers grouped on either side in full uniform.

The following gentlemen assisted in the reception of her majesty: Mr. J. R. Croskey, U. S. consul; Chevolier Vincent Pappalardo, vice-consul; Mr. Harling, vice-consul for the United States at Cowes; Captain Higgins, of the United States mail steamship Hermann, and Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, son of the projector of the American Arctic Expedition.

Her majesty having received a cordial welcome, inspected the vessel, and retired amidst enthusiastic cheering. An elegant *dejeuner* was afterward served in the wardroom, when Captain Hartstein proposed "The Queen and Royal Family," and next "The President of the United States," which toasts were drunk with much satisfaction. "The British and American Navies and Armies" were toasted, and Capt. Hartstein's health was drunk with loud cheers. "The American Consul, Mr. Croskey, and his excellent Vice-Consuls" was responded to by Mr. Croskey in a felicitous speech, and he concluded by proposing "The Union Jack and Star-Spangled Banner," with an appropriate sentiment.

Subsequently Mr. Croskey proposed the health of Mr. Coronlius Grinnell, which that gentleman acknowledged in an eloquent speech. "The future success of the Resolute, and may she be again employed in prosecuting the search for Sir. John Franklin and his comrades," was proposed by Captain Higgins, and seconded by Mr. Grinnell, and evoked hearty applause.

The authorities of Southampton furnished a special steamer for the occasion. Captain Hartstein was invited to dine and sleep at Osborne Hall. The officers were invited to visit the Royal grounds—a privilege of which they all availed themselves. The Resolute returned to Portsmouth on the following day.

A celebrated physician, boasting at dinner that he cured his own hams, one of his guests observed—"Doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient."

GOOD ADVICE.—Don't get in a fluster and go on a buster, nor allow yourself to terrified be; but keep a cool head, and never be led to join in a hurrah and spree.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Inauguration of Gov. Bragg.

On Thursday, the 1st, in the Commons Hall, in the presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly, and a large concourse of persons of both sexes, Gov. Bragg took and subscribed the oaths of office for his second term. A few moments before twelve o'clock, M., the members of the Senate, headed by their Speaker and Clerks, entered the Commons chamber. Mr. Speaker Shepherd and the members of the Commons rose to receive them, Mr. Speaker Avery, of the Senate, taking a seat to the right of Mr. Shepherd Soon after, Gov. Bragg, attended by the committee of the two Houses, and by the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, entered the hall, the members rising to receive them. Mr. Speaker Avery then, in due form, proclaimed THOMAS BRAGG the Governor elect for two years from and after the 1st of January, 1857; and the oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Nash, after which Gov Bragg delivered in an impressive manner the following very appropriate address:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons:

Two years ago it was my fortune to appear before you and give the pledges of fidelity required by law before entering upon the discharge of the duties of Chief Executive officer of the State. The time for which I had then been elected has expired.

It may hardly be becoming in me now to speak of my past official course. My fellow citizens of all political parties will judge of that, and, from my knowledge of them, I confidently believe they will do it, not only considerately, but kindly.

Errors, no doubt, have been committed by me. I claim no exemption from the weakness incident in a greater or less degree to us all, and trust that I am sensible, to some extent at least, of my own imperfections in particular. All I ask of them is, to believe that I have been actuated by honest purposes, and have, on all occasions, endeavored to maintain the honor and dignity of the State, and to advance her welfare and prosperity, so far as I had power to do it, within the scope of my official authority.

A majority of my fellow-citizens have re elected me Governor of the State. Indebted to them as I was before, for the generous confidence reposed in me, when comparatively a stranger to most of them, I can find no language now adequate to express my deep sense of the obligation under which they have placed me, and my gratitude for their decided support, after they had had an opportunity, to some extent, of passing upon my official conduct.

It is under these circumstances that I appear before you to-day to renew the pledges of official fidelity heretofore given; and if I enter upon the discharge of my official duties for a second term, not with entire confidence, I shall do so with alacrity, feeling assured that my official acts, whatever they may be, will be fairly and impartially passed upon by all, and that my errors, if any, will at least meet with the kind indulgence of those whose good opinion and support I have heretofore been so fortunate as to secure.

We enter to day upon another year—whether it is to be one of weal or woe for our country and our State, is known only to Him who rules and directs the destinies of nations.

Though the prospect before us is not one of calm unbroken brightness, and fragments of the storm-clouds which but lately overhung the land still float in our political horizon, yet they have ceased for the time to threaten us with danger or to excite our immediate apprehensions These indications may be delusive, but I have persuaded myself that there is a calmer, a better and more tolerant spirit abroad in the country. Our people have profited by the breathing time they have had since the late struggle through which they have passed. Educated in self-government, they have, on several occasions, been able to withstand excitements which would have proved fatal to other institutions than theirs, and have triumphed over dangers which seemed almost insurmountable.

To those unacquainted with the character of our people, these excitements appeared like upheavings from the great deep of society. Time has proved that they were but as the tempest tost ocean waves, agitating the surface, while below all was tranquil and unmoved.

While taking this hopeful view of affairs, I am not unaware of the fact that many regard the present apparent calm as deceitful—a mere lull in the storm, which is destined at no distant day to burst upon us with renewed violence.

However this may be, it is now the duty of every good citizen to endeavor to allay the excitement, abating at the same time none of our rights, but firmly and unfalteringly sustaining them, as the surest means of their preservation and of perpetuating that Union and those institutions, under which we have, in a short time, grown to be one of the great powers of the earth.

Simple and unostentatious as are the ceremonies to-day, we have here represented the three departments of our State government—the Executive, the Legislative, and those who compose our Supreme Judicial tribunal. We have all of us, distinct but important duties to discharge.

The most important, however, are those devolved upon you as the exclusive law-making power of the State.

In the progress of events, these duties have become more varied and important than formerly, and therefore requiring more time for their dispatch.—As the resources of the State are brought to notice and become better known, these duties are likely to increase rather than diminish, and the scope of our legislature to be widened and extened.

I am awere, gentlemen, that several of the most important subjects upon which you have been called to act during the present session are yet undisposed of but it is not my purpose now to speak of these or others, having so lately had an opportunity of communicating with you in another way. I trust I may be pardoned, however, for expressing the hope that although your session may become somewhat protracted you will not suffer yourselves on that account, to be hurried into hasty and imperfect legislation always producing serious evils, and to undo which is oftentimes impossible.

For myself, when my official term shall have ended, and I return to the walks of private life, I can hope for no higher gratification than to see North-Carolina distinguished by all the qualities which constitute a great State, and taking the position at home and abroad which every one of her sons should wish her to occupy. Whether this shall be the case, depends more upon your labors than mine.

That this hope may be realized I am sure that you, and all who hear me to-day, will most heartily desire.

The conviction and sentence of Huntingdon, the great forger.

The New York Times of yesterday morning contains a full and interesting report of the closing scenes in the trial of Huntingdon, the great forger. We make the following extract:

"Shortly after seven o'clock, the court-room being crowded to its utmost capacity, the jury returned to their seats. The judge, district attorney, and clerk of the court presently appeared, but Mr. Brady, Huntingdon's counsel, was still absent. Huntingdon glanced uneasily around the court. Then he fixed his eyes on the jury as if he would read their souls. During the whole progress of the trial he did not at any time appear so agitated. His 'insanity' had given place to an anxiety which could only be construed as that of a perfectly sane person whose game was played out, and who now waited the result.—When Mr. Brady arrived, Mr. Vandervoort, the clerk of the court, polled the jurors, and asked if they had agreed upon their verdict? On their replying in the affirmative, he inquired, amid the breathless silence of the court, whether they found the prisoner guilty or not guilty? Huntingdon then leaned forward and seemed breathless till the verdict was delivered. The foreman, in a clear voice, said '*Guilty*,' and Huntingdon fell back in his chair. His self-possession immediately returned, and did not again desert him.

"The district attorney arose and addressed the judge. If your honor pleases, he said, I gave my learned friend notice this afternoon that, in the possible event of the jury convicting his client, in view of your honor's speedy retirement from office, I should move for immediate judgment.

"Mr. Brady said that nothing that could happen in any case that could be tried could have surprised him more than the verdict which had just been rendered. He would leave the matter with his honor without comment.

"Judge Capron said, in effect—for we did not catch all the words—that if points of law alone were to be taken into consideration, judgment might be suspended for a time; but as no objection had been interposed on the part of the counsel for the prisoner, there could be no objection to the present disposition of the case.

"Mr. Huntingdon was then sworn as to his knowledge of any trade—the usual formula before sentencing a culprit to the State prison. He said he was of no trade or profession. On being asked what he had to say why judgment should not be pronounced against him, he replied, in a firm voice, 'Nothing.'

"Judge Capron said that under no circumstances could he postpone sentence. He would be glad to do so if he could. But what he did in the case of Wills and Conley he would have to do in the present instance. His feelings would indeed lead him to suspend judgment, not only in this instance, but in others. Yet, when a person of no standing, socially or morally, was arraigned for crime, with no one to say a word for him, it was considered no wrong to sentence him at once. And still, ignorant people, those without position, were not so much to blame for the wrong they did society, as those who were in better circumstances, and in a far higher station in life.—Taking this into consideration, he could not postpone sentence; neither could he pronounce less than the full sentence of the law. A shorter term of punishment than that prescribed by the statute would not meet the requirements of the offence. Yet, as the law required that the prisoner should leave prison within certain months of the year, the full term of five years could not be imposed. The sentence of the court, therefore, was, that the prisoner be confined in the State prison for the term of *four years and ten months*.

"The jury were out a little more than four hours. At their first ballot there were nine for conviction, two for acquittal on the ground of insanity, and one for an unqualified acquittal. After four hours' deliberation and investigation of the evidence, they agreed on a verdict of guilty. Their failure to agree was confidently excepted, and many bets were made that they would be discharged to-night, at the expiration of Judge Capron's term of office, without coming to a verdict."

The Hudson's Bay Company and Red River Settlement.

We are enabled to make the following extracts from a work (in press) on "Minnesota and the proposed Territory of Dacotah," by C. C. Andrews, Esq., which is soon to be published by R. Farnham, of Washington:

"The settlement is seventy miles north of Pembina, and lies on both sides of the river. Its population is estimated at 10,000. It owes it origin to the enterprise and success of the Hudson's Bay Company Many of the settlers came from Scotland, but the most were from Canada. They speak English and Canadian French. The English style of society is well kept up, whether we regard the church with its bishop, the trader with his wine cellar, the scholar with his library, the officer with his sinecure, or their paper currency. They have a judge who gets a good house to live in, and £1,000 sterling a year; but he has nothing of consequence to do. He was formerly a leading lawyer in Canada.

"The great business of the settlement, of course, is the fur traffic. An immense amount of buffalo skins is taken in the summer and autumn, while in the winter smaller but more valuable furs are procured. The Indians also enlist in the hunts; and it is estimated that upwards of $200,000 worth of furs are annually taken from our territory and sold to the Hudson Bay Company. It is high time, indeed, that a millitary post should be established somewhere on the Red River of the North by our Government.—The Hudson Bay Company is now a powerful monopoly. Not so magnificent and potent as the East India Company, it is still a powerful combination, showering opulence on its members, and reflecting a peculiar feature in the strength and grandeur of the British Empire—a power which, to use the eloquent language of Daniel Webster, 'has dotted over the whole surface of the globe with her possessions and military posts—whose morning drum-beat following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of martial music.'—The company is growing richer every day, and its jurisdiction and its lands will soon find an availability never dreamed of by its founders, unless, as may possibly happen, popular sovereignty steps in to grasp the fruits of its long apprenticeship.

"Sometime ago I believe the Canadas sought to annex this broad expanse to their own jurisdiction.—There are about two hundred members in the Hudson's Bay Company. The charter gives them the power to legislate for the settlement. They have many persons in their employ in England as well as in British America. A clerk after serving the company ten years, with a salary of about $500 per annum, is considered qualified for membership, with the right to vote in the deliberations of the company, and one share in the profits. The profits of a share last year amounted to $10,000. A factor of the company, after serving ten years, is entitled to membership with the profits of two shares. The aristocracy of the settlement consist principally of retired factors and other members of the company who possess large fortunes, dine on juicy roast-beef, with old port, and enjoy life in a very comfortable manner. Two of the company's ships sail up into Hudson's Bay every year to bring merchandise to the settlement and take away furs."

FERNANDINA AND CEDAR KEYS RAILROAD.—We find the following announcement in the Jacksonville News of Saturday, the 20th ult.:

"We announced recently that the Florida Railroad Company had purchased ten thousand tons of iron for their road. We learn now from reliable authority, that this company have closed a contract for the balance of the iron (8,004 tons) necessary to carry them to Cedar Keys, delivery to commence in March at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 tons per month.

"This is an important announcement to our friends in the interior, as it insures the completion of this road at an early day."

AFFECTING DEATH-BED SCENE.—"Ah! Augustus," said a voice from the Marseilles quilt and frilled pillow-case, "I shall die before morning. My feet and limbs are getting cold and nerveless!—I shall be dead by day-break!"

"Don't trouble yourself about it," replies Augustus, with great equanimity—"please yourself!"

"Havn't I been an excellent wife to you, Augustus?" continued the beloved and dying wife.

"Middling, Susan—middling!" responded the tearless and appreciating husband.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having at December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of New Hanover, been granted letters of Administration upon the Estate of A. J. Mashburn, deceased; hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make payment immediately; and to all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. NICHOLAS N. NIXON, Administrator.

Dec. 19th, 1856. 16-4t.

Weekly Commercial copy 4t.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, made and executed by John F. Murrill to me, and for certain purposes therein named, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st Monday in March next, at Jacksonville, that well known and popular situation for a tavern, the Hotel recently occupied by the said Murrill.

This is a desirable place for a public house, *the building* having recently undergone repairs, and has been greatly added to. There is a new set of Stables and all other necessary out-houses. There is an opening at Jacksonville for a tavern, and any person wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber, or address him at Richlands, Onslow County, N. C. B. M. BARRY.

Dec. 19.—16-ts.

Wilmington Herald copy weekly until 1st March next, and send bill to the subscriber.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained letters testamentary on the Estate of Daniel Bordeaux, at the December Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his testator, to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said testator, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Dec. 12.—15-6t. A. W. LAMB, Executor.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Duplin County, on the 25th of December, 1856, a negro fellow by the name of Gatlin, who says he belongs to the estate of Richard Miller, deceased, and hired by Dr. Jackson of Columbus County. Said boy is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark complexion, and will weigh about 160 pounds. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN B. HUSSEY, Jailor.

Jan. 2d, 1857 18-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th Oct. last, his negro man CHARLES. Said negro is about thirty years old, six feet one or two inches high, stout built, and weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds; black complected, low forehead, kidney ankle, large feet. He lurks in New Hanover County, on Moore's Creek; in Duplin County in the neighborhood of Mr. Benjamin Newkirk's, and on the North East, in Sampson County, in the neighborhood of Mr. Chatham Johnson's, Mr. Devane's, and Mr. Fennell's; in Cumberland County, in the neighborhood of Messrs. Melvin, Valentine, Downing and Raiford Fisher; and throughout Bladen County. I will give a reward of Twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver said Charles to me, or fifty dollars for evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro.

M. MONROE.

Wardsville, N. C., J 2, 1859. 18-3t.